The Appleton Crescent.

"The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of its Laws."

BY RYAN & CO

CITY OF APPLETON, WIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1860.

VOL. VIII, NO. 28.

The Appleton Crescent

IS PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY OF EACH WEEK BY

Ryan & Company.

S. RYAN, JR., ... JAMES RYAN.

T E R M S .

TO City subscribers, who receive the paper by Carrier, $2.00 per year, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Office on College Avenue, over the Post Office, Appleton, Wisconsin.

FREDERICK PACKARD,
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E. DOUGLAS.
County Treasurer. Taxes paid, redemptions made, and titles examined. Office in the County Building, Appleton, Wisconsin. [v1n42

JOHN F. JOHNSTON,
Clerk Co. Board of Supervisors of Outagamie Co., Notary Public and Insurance Agent. Will pay taxes and examine titles. Co. Build'g, Appleton

FAY & HUMPHREY,
Dealers in clothing, hats and caps, gents' furnishing goods, boots, shoes and rubber goods. People's Exchange, Masonic Block, College Avenue, corner of Oneida street, Appleton, Wis. [v7n28

C. G. ADKINS,
Dealer in goods, wares and merchandise, drugs, paints, oils, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions, "Adkins' new Stone Block," College Avenue, Appleton, Wisconsin

THOMAS DANE,
Dealer in dry goods, hats and caps, boots and shoes, and gentlemen's furnishing goods. Located in Warner's new building, on College Avenue, three doors west of the Post Office. Come, Appletonians.

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Practicing Physicians and Surgeons, Appleton, Wis. Office at the City Drug Store, next door to the Bank building. All calls either in the city or from the country, promptly attended to. Particular attention given to Surgery. 7-51
G. R. SHAW, M. D. N. TOMPKINS, M. D.

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Keepers of the Appleton Livery Stable, on Morrison Street, directly north of the Crescent Hotel.—Horses and vehicles of almost every description on hand at all hours. Our Omnibuss will run to the boats regular, during the season of navigation, to accommodate travellers. A generous patronage is respectfully solicited. 5tf7

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Dr. H. R. MERRIMAN,
Physician and Surgeon. Office one door west of the Crescent Hotel, Appleton, Wis. 5v6

RYAN & COMPANY,
Book, Card, and Fancy Job Printers, Crescent Office, Appleton, Wisconsin.

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Manufacturer of wagon material, Appleton, Wis. Spokes, hubs, sawed fe loes, bent fellows, gearing buggy bows, seat arms, seat spindles, poles, shafts, and wagon and carriage material generally, of best quality and finish always on hand.

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P. J. WILLIAMSON,
Architect. Office corner College Avenue and Durkee street. Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings furnished at short notice and on the most liberal terms. v7n35

SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING.
NORMAN ANDERSON,
Having permanently located himself in this city, is now prepared to accommodate all who may wish his services. Ladies are invited to call whenever they want hair Cutting or Dressing done in the most approved style. Five doors east of "Crescent Hotel." Appleton, April 7th, 1860. ven1

C. D. FOOTE,
City Engineer and County Surveyor, Appleton, is prepared, with superior instruments, to attend personally to all kinds of Surveying, laying out town sites, plotting and mapping, on short notice. Office on College Avenue opposite White's Hotel.

Turning! Turning!
J. ETTINGER
Would inform the public that he has established himself in Cross & Bartlett's Planing Mill, in the Second Ward, where he will carry on the TURNING BUSINESS in all its branches, and will endeavor to merit the confidence and support of the people.
Seasoned Broom Handles
Kept constantly on hand and for sale @ $10 per thousand. I shall enlarge my business as rapidly as possible. ☞ All orders promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms.
Appleton, April, 1859. 3y

FRED. WILLIAMS,
CITY BARBER.
Rooms Directly Opposite Smith's Bookstore.
SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, SHAMPOONING, &c., done in the highest style of the art. Perfumery and Hair Oils, always on hand. Also, an assortment of choice Confectionery.
Call on me and I will warrant to please you. 12y

CRESCENT HOTEL,
HENRY WHITE, PROPRIETOR.
This Hotel is located on the corner of College Avenue and Morrison St's, directly in the business part of town, it is in the immediate vicinity of Lyon and Turner's Livery Stable, connected daily with the boats. The table will be supplied continually with the best the market affords. No pains will be spared to make the traveller feel at home. 52v7

ROCKWELL & McCORD,
General Land Agents,
Shawano, Wisconsin.
WILL buy and sell Real estate, both in Village and County, pay Taxes, locate Land Warrants, Investigate Titles, and in short, transact any business connected with a Land Agency. Persons at a distance having land in this or adjoining Counties for sale, will do well to leave the same with us.
☞ Special attention given to the paying of taxes. References given, if required.
A. G. ROCKWELL, MYRON McCORD, Jr.
Shawano, Shawano County, Wis. 26tf

WINNEBAGO COUNTY BANK,
Neenah, Wisconsin
A. H. CRONKHITE, President.
C. C. TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Original Poetry.

For the Crescent.

Washington.

On the purchase of Mount Vernon.

BY JULIA A. BARBER.

Our Country's Father, 'tis for thee,
Throughout our pleasant land,
That earnest souls are laboring
With willing heart and hand,
One holy impulse thrills each breast,
One purpose leads them on—
It is thy memory, and thy tomb,
Washington.

And hearts awake with holy zeal
From North to Southern shore,
From east to west they gather now
With filial love once more.
They toil from the sweet south,
Thy birth-place and thy tomb,
To northern realms for thee.
Washington.

Nor will we prize his burial place
More precious in our eyes
Than deeds, for which he gave his days
A willing sacrifice.
Then first "the Union" be the word,
And then "the soldier's tomb,
Where sleeps the Father of our land,
Washington.

And may this common cause
Each patriot's heart inspire,
A common love each bosom thrill,
With the Promethian fire.
Resolve anew he ide his tomb,
"The Union, none shall sever,
That shall be sacred in our sight,
Forever."

SPEECH OF JUDGE DOUGLAS

AT MILWAUKEE, OCTOBER 13TH.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I fear that I will have difficulty in making myself heard to the farthest limit of this vast audience. I appear before you for the purpose of discussing those great political questions which now occupy so large a portion of the public attention. I do not think that an election has ever occurred in this country in which the questions involved have been so important to the general peace and perpetuity of the Union, as on this occasion. In the midst of profound peace, favored with general health and abundance, and in the full enjoyment of all those blessings which a kind Providence can bestow upon His chosen people, we should be contented and gratified, but instead, we see sectional strife and discontent prevailing and alienating one portion of our country from another I desire to invite your attention to the cause of this discontent, for I believe that you will discover on mature reflection, that all the evils of which we complain have their origin in the attempt on the part of Congress to interfere with the domestic affairs of the people,

I am informed that Mr. Seward, in a late speech, told his audience that from the formation of the Constitution down to 1820, there was peace on the slavery question, but that from that year to this day, we had been in a state of turmoil and strife on that question.

It would have been well if Mr. Seward had reflected upon this great fact, and inquired as to the cause of the peace up to 1820, and the subsequent discontent, at various periods, for if he had done so he would have found, that from the time of the adoption of our Constitution, down to 1820, Congress had never attempted to interfere with the slavery question. So long as Congress carried out, in good faith, the policy of non-interference upon that subject there was peace between the North and the South, but when in 1820 it attempted to interfere and control that question in the Territories and new States, it stirred up a sectional strife, which put the Union itself in peril. From that day to this whenever Congress has attempted to touch the question of slavery it has produced the same disastrous consequences

In 1850, after the Free-soilers of the North and the Fire-eaters of the South had fanned the flames of sectional discord by demanding—the one that Congress should prohibit slavery, and the other that Congress should protect it; the same calamitous consequences ensued. Sectional strife raged to that point that the wisest and best men in the country became alarmed for the safety of the Republic The remedy applied then was the non-interference by Congress with the slavery question. The Compromise measures of 1850 were all based upon that principle. They were adopted by the joint action of Union Democrats and Union Whigs, under the lead of Webster, Clay and Cass, and their adoption restored peace to the country. If we had adhered sticlty to that principle there would be no trouble at this time.

In 1852, the Whig party by its platform adopted in National Convention at Baltimore, agreed to stand by that principle; and the same year when the Democratic party assembled in National Convention, it pledged its faith to the observance of the same principle. Hence only eight years ago, the Whigs and the Democrats throughout the length and breadth of the land, stood pledged, by the platforms of their parties, to maintain and defend the principle of non-interference.—['Sound' 'that's so.") In 1854 the Missouri restriction was repealed, for the avowed and express purpose of carrying it out, and leaving the question of slavery to the people of the States and Territories. In the Kansas and Nebraska bill it was expressly declared that the Missouri Compromise was repealed because it was inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with the question of slavery in the Territories, and that reason having been assigned, it was further stipulated in the bill, that it was the true intent and meaning of the act, not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. [Cheers.]

In 1856 the Democratic party reaffirmed this principle of non-interference, and pledged itself, in the Cincinnati platform, to carry it out in good faith. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Breckinridge were nominated and elected pledged to it. ["That's so"] I stand to-day on the identical platform, so far as slavery is concerned, upon which Cass, Clay and Webster stood in 1850. ["Good" and "that's so."] Upon which the Whig and Democratic parties stood in 1852; upon which Mr Buchanan and Mr. Breckinridge stood in 1856, and the Democratic party reaffirmed in Charleston and Baltimore in 1860. [Three cheers.] I intend to adhere to the principles of non-interference and popular soverignty as the only means of preserving the peace of the country, and the perpetuity of the Union [Renewed cheers.]

We now find two political organizations in this country in deadly conflict with the Democratic party, and both pledged to the doctrine of Congressional interference on the subjec tof slavery. These two organizations are each sectional in their character, the one Northern and the other Southern, the one demanding that Congress shall prohibit slavery wherever the people desire to have it, and the other insisting that Congress shall maintain slavery wherever the people do not want it. [Laughter.] They do not desire Congress to prohibit it where the people do not want it, for the reason that the people will themselves prohibit it, wherever the people are opposed to it. On the other hand, the secessionists of the South desire to have Congress interfere in behalf of slavery only when necessary. When is it necessary in their opinion for Congress to interfere? Not where the people are in favor of it, for wherever the people want it, they will protect it themselves through their local legislation. The secessionists therefore, only desire to have Congress interfere in behalf of slavery where the people do not want it, and will not have it.

From these facts you will observe that the Republicans, under the lead of Mr Lincoln, and the Secessionists under the lead of Mr. Breckinridge, agree in principle. ['Exactly, they do,' and laughter.] They agree first that it is the duty of Congress to decide and control the question of slavery; they agree second that in deciding that question, that Congress must always determine it against the wishes of the people interested in it, and they agree third, in denouncing, ridiculing and abusing the doctrine of non intervention and popular sovereignty. Agreeing thus far, they differ only as to which way Congress shall decide the question; the one insists that Congress shall rally all northern men under one banner, and the other desires to have all southern men rallied under an opposite banner, the object of both being to divide the Country by a Geographical line; the one appeals to Northern passion and Northern prejudice, against the Southern people and their institutions, and the other appeals to Southern passions and Southern prejudice against the Northern people and our institutions; they attempt to separate the country into two Geographical parties, and to inflame the passions of one against the other. You know how well, they have succeeded; thus slavery agitation has now raged for years; it has aliented one portion of our countrymen from the other, and has disturbed the peace of our legislative councils.

It has arrayed our Representatives in Congress, of one half the States against the other half. It has entered the House of God, and separated men of the same faith around the holy communion table. How much longer can this sectional strife rage, and peace, or even the existence of the Union be preserved? ["till November."] How can you expect that men who can not sit side by side around the holy communion table, will act side by side in political councils.

I tell you in my opinion there is but one remedy for this evil, and that is to be found in the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with the whole subject of slavery. ['That is so,' and immense applause.] The Democratic party, I repeat, is pledged to this principle—pledged to banish the question of slavery from the Halls of Congress and remand it to the people of each State and each Territory, to do as they please. ['That is the doctrine,' and 'good.' That is the doctrine to which I have stood pledged for years. ['we know it;' I claim that no man on earth can truthfully impeach my fidelity to that principle. [Three cheers.]

An abolition newspaper has just been placed in my hands, containing what purports to be a correspondence between a Breckinridge committee in Kansas, and certain citizens of that Territory. I have no means of knowing whether this correspondence is genuine or fictitions. ['Fictitious, undoubtedly.'] I have looked over the names attached to it, and recognize no one as a personal acquaintance.—In this correspondence I am distinctly charged with being the author of the Lecompton Constitution. [Great Laughter.] I do not blame you for laughing at that statement. [Renewed Laughter.] If there is any statement on earth that ought to seem ludicrous and laughable, it is a charge of that kind. But nevertheless the charge is distinctly made, that I not only devised the Lecompton Constitution, but that it was submitted to me and that I approved it, together with the plan submitting the slavery clause, [Laughter.] I desire to say to you emphatically that it is false in every particular. [Immense Applause.] I never saw the Lecompton Constitution until after it had been adopted in Kansas by the Convention, and sent to the President of the United States for acceptance. I never saw the schedule by which the slavery clause was submitted until after it was forwarded tothe States for publication. I never heard, nor conceived, nor dreamed thet any man on earth ever thought of such a scheme. I make these statements distinctly, without equivocation or mental reservation. I appeal to God, in the presence of high Heaven and this audience, that the charge is false, I care not who made it. It seems as if the disunionists of the South and the Abolitionists of the North, are determined to hunt me down by all the means that malace can invent. ['That's so, they can't do it, never, never, you are too much of a giant,' and great applause.]

Now, I intend to submit to you a simple statement of facts on this subject. Before I left Washington, in the spring of 1857, after Mr. Buchanan's inauguration, the President tendered to Robert J. Walker the office of Governor of Kansas, which he declined to accept. Mr. Buchanan subsequently appealed to me to go and see Mr. Walker, and urge him to accept the appointment, upon the ground that he (Mr. Buchanan) believed the peace of Kansas, the peace of the country, and the Union itself, was in danger, and that Mr. Walker was the only suitable man in America to administer that office in such a juncture of affairs.

I visited him accordingly, and urged him as a patriot to make the sacrifice and go to Kansas. Mr. Walker replied that if the President put it upon the ground that the Union was in danger, and that he was the man to perform the high trust—under these circumstances he would not decline; but that he would never go to Kansas unless the Administration stood pledged to the principle that the Constitution, whatever it might be when formed in Kansas, should be submitted to the people for acceptance or rejection. He also said that before he would go he must know distinctly from the President that every Federal office holder in Kansas would aid him in carrying out that principle. And he mentioned Mr. Calhoun, the Surveyor General of Kansas, as the man having the greatest power, by his patronage in surveying the public lands.

I reported these facts to Mr. Buchanan, and he declared that the programme marked out by Gov. Walker, was the one under which his administration would sink or swim. Mr. Buchanan then requested me to see Mr. Calhoun, who was then in Washington, and to say to him that he must act in concert with Governor Walker. I told him he had better give his own orders to Calhoun. I was informed afterwards by Gen. Calhoun, that the President sent for him, explained to him the programme agreed upon between Gov. Walker and himself and told him, Calhoun, that he was expected to carry it out in good faith. At that stage of the proceedings I left Washington and returned to my home in Chicago. A few weeks after, a messenger brot' me the card of Robert J. Walker, asking me to call and see him at the Revere House, in Chicago. I did so, and as soon as I entered his room he produced a roll of papers and said that he there held in his hand his inaugural address to the people of Kansas, which he wasgoing to publish when he arrived in the Territory. He further said that it had been agreed to by the President and his Cabinet, and that they had instructed him to come by the way of Chicago and stop one day in that city, in order to get the assent of Senator Douglas to it. [Cheers.) Gov. Walker then proceeded to read that inaugural address, and when he got to that part of it in which he stated that he was authorized by the President and by every member of his Cabinet, to say that if the Constitution was not submitted to the people, it would not be accepted by Congress. I asked him whether he had that distinct understanding with the President and with the Cabinet. He replied, yes, and then turned over his manuscript and said that he had read every word of it to President Buchanan; that the President had approved of every word and syllable in it, but wanted to make one one or two verbal alterations which he permitted him to do, and he allowed me to examine the interlineations in the documents in Mr. Buchanan's own handwriting. (Tremendous applause.) Thus, I had before my own eyes the unerring evidence that the President had indorsed the document. I asked the Governor if he had read it to the Cabinet, and he answered not the whole of it; but that he had attended a Cabinet meeting, and discussed it all over, and stated all of its propositions; and that every member of the Cabinet except one, cordially approved of it. He also said that when that one member of the Cabinet disapproved of it, he told the President that he would not go to Kansas; that he would not enter that Territory with any one member of the administration against him; that thereupon the dissenting member of the Cabinet withdrew his objection, and they all pledged themselves to stand by him on the principle of submitting the Constitution to the people.

I then informed Governor Walker, that as a Senator, I had no hesitation in assuring him that I should require the best evidence the nature of the case would admit of, that the Constitution to be adopted in Kansas was the act and deed of that people, and that I believe that the submission of that Constitution to a vote of the people was the best means to ascertain that fact. (Cheers. I also told him that I was not prepared to endorse the proposition that the President and Cabinet had anything to do with the matter; that I did not know what the Executive department of the government had to do with the Constitution of Kansas; and that in my opinion the people were to make it as they pleased in the first instance; and when it came to Congress, I, as a Senator, must demand the best evidence that it was the act and deed of that people. (Cheers.) Thereupon, I gave him the assurance that, according to my judgement, the constitution ought to be submitted to the people, and intended, as a Senator and chairman of the committee on Territories, to demand evidence that it had been properly done.

Gov. Walker and myself talked over the existing condition of Kansas, and it was conceded by us both. as it had been by everybody at Washington, of all parties, that Kansas would be inevitably a Free State. It was acknowledged that five out of six, if not nine out of ten, of the people of Kansas were opposed to making it a slave State; and it was conceded by us both that they had a right to make it a free State if they chose. or a slave State if they preferred it. (Cheers.)

But inasmuch as we conceived that there was so large a majority of the people in favor of a free State. we discussed the proposition on the supposition that Kansas wod' be a free State. I expressed the hope that upon making it a free State they would insert such clauses in their constitution as would guarantee the fulfilment on the part of their people of every provision of the constitution of the United States, and that they would put into their constitution a clause requiring every officer in that State, and every citizen, to lend his aid in the enforcement of all constitutional provisions, the Fugitive Slave Law included. I declared then as I do to you to-day, that no man ought to be permitted to vote at any election who is not willing to obey the constitution of the United States in all its parts. And I therefore trusted that they would so frame their constitution as to make it obligatory on every citizen of Kansas to perform his obligations under the constitution. But while I expressed this opinion to Governor Walker, it was distinctly understood that this was a question for the people of Kansas to decide for themselves. and whichever way they decided it was to be final and conclusive. I do not distinctly recollect whether I communicated to Mr. Calhoun, or not, the results of this interview with Gov. Walker. It is well known to my friends, that I am not in the habit of writing political letters It is true that I gave many letters of introduction to Calhoun, persons applying for surveying contracts, or having business with the Land Office in Kansas, and I may possibly have written him, narrating this interview. But I am very sure that I wrote him no letter on the subject of politics, or the Lecompton Constitution, pending the session of the convention.

Gov. Walker proceeded to Kansas and published his inaugural address, containing the statement that he was authorized by the President and his Cabinet to say the Constitution would be rejected unless it was submitted to a vote of the people. When the convention adopted the constitution and declared it in force, I denounced it the very instant I heard of it. (Tremendous shouts of applause.) The very night the news arrived at Chicago, bringing the form of submission of the slavery clause, I denounced it in unmeasured terms. I denounced it before I knew what the course of any other man in America in relation to it would be. (Cries of 'Bravo;' 'that's the man,' and applause.) I did not wait one hour, or one minute, when I discovered the trick by which the people were to be cheated. (Cries.)

If you will look into the Lecompton Constitution you will find that the original document made Kansas a slave State, and the schedule submitted another slavery clause to the people to vote for or against; if they voted for it Kansas was a slave State, and if they voted against it, still it was a slave State. When I reached Washington, three days before the meeting of Congress, I went directly to the President and had a talk with him upon this subject, in which I advised him, as a friend, not to send the Constitution into Congress for acceptance. I told him it was a violation of every pledge we had made to the people; a violation of the fundamental principles of the Democratic party, and a violation of the principles of all parties, in all republican governments; because it was an attempt to force a Constitution upon an unwilling people. He begged me not to say anything upon the subject, until we should hear the news as to how the vote stood on the slavery clause. The vote, you remember, was to be taken on the slavery clause on the 21st of December, three or four weeks subsequent to this convention. I told the President that if he would withhold his recommendation until the vote was taken on this clause, I would withhold my speech against the measure. He said he must recommend it in his message, and I replied that if he did I would denounce it the moment his speech was read. [Great applause. A voice—"we like you for it."] At last the President became somewhat excited upon the subject, [laughter,] and he arose and said to me: "Mr. Douglas, I desire you to remember that no Democrat ever yet differed from an administration of his own choice without being crushed" ["Ah!" and laughter.] Then he added: "Beware of the fate of Tallmadge and Rives." I arose and said: "Mr. President, I wish you to remember that General Jackson is dead, sir." [Tumultuous cheering.] From that day to this he and I have been trying the question whether or not General Jackson is dead. [Great laughter and applause.] And one thing is certain—the people of Illinois decided, in 1858, that James Buchanan was not General Jackson. [Renewed laughter and applause.] I have a few words more to say on this subject.

Soon after I made my speech against the Lecompton Constitution, in December of that year, General Calhoun and large numbers of the members of the Lecompton Convention—all of his particular and confidential friends—visited Washington. Now if it be true, as they charge on me, that I had advised Calhoun to pursue this course, how does it happen that these gentlemen, while in Washington, did not charge me with that fact? [A voice—"that's the point."] They were present in the galleries of the Senate day after day, week after week, and month after month, hearing me denounce the Lecompton Constitution and the scheme of submission as a fraud, and not a man of them whispered that I had ever been satisfied with it. [Cries of "never," "they could never do it."] My enemies until the controversy has passed away, until John Calhoun is dead, and until we arrive upon the eve of a Presidential election, and then they trump up this miserable, base charge, which they never before dared to insinuate, that I had sanctioned a scheme from which now even they shrink with horror. [A voice—"Just like them."] If you will read over these pretended letters—for I do not know whether they are genuine or forged—you will find in them the evidence that this charge is basely false. And now let me call your attention to them. My enemies found the charge upon the hypothesis that Mr. Calhoun was under my influence, and did just what I directed, and because Mr. Calhoun finally submitted to this form of submission of the Constitution, they infer that I must have agreed to it. If you will read all these letters, you will find that every man who speaks on the subject testifies that Calhoun was, from the beginning to the end, in favor of submitting the whole Constitution to the people. I rejoice that this fact has been brought before the country, for it will relieve Mr. Calhoun's name of much of the censure that has been cast upon him, under the supposition that he was opposed to the submission of the whole Constitution. They all bear witness that he stood by the proposition to submit the whole Constitution until he was defeated, and when he failed to carry it, they say he called a caucus at his office, at which he counselled with the friends of submission, as to what they should then do. The caucus, according to their statement, sat three nights and during the first night Calhoun absolutely refused to yield or be satisfied with anything less than a submission of the whole Constitution. The second night they say he demanded the same thing; but the third night, finding that he could not secure the submission of the entire Constitution, he agreed to a partial submission. Now if it be true, as my enemies aver, that Calhoun was acting under my advice, that fact proves that I was for submitting the whole Constitution, for Calhoun insisted upon that up to the last hour. [Cheers.] So these men have not been sufficiently guarded in getting up this testimony, for while they show the design to assail me, they furnish facts which acquit me entirely. [Cheers.] Read the testimony of Mr. Doniphan, in which he says he was present at each one of these night caucuses; that he never heard my name mentioned, or any pretence of a letter having been received from me, or of any advice whatever, and that he is certain if my name had been connected with it, that fact would have been stated. No such thing occurred when he was present. He is their own witness and they have published his statement to the world. But I am not going into a defense against these charges, got up loosely on the recollection of men, three years after the events have transpired, and when they are so much interested in throwing the responsibility of their own disreputable conduct upon others.

I appeal to my record—the record I have made before the world, in a three year's fight—and I defy any honest man on earth to say I have wavered a hair's breadth. [Cheers.] I do not believe there is an honest man on earth who doubts my fidelity to principle. I will here state another fact. During the Lecompton struggle, when the war in Congress was raging furiously, I had one interview with Gen. Calhoun, and but one. It took place in the presence of a gentleman whose name I will give without consulting him. Mr. Calhoun being dead, I can only refer to this one witness; and although he is not present, and I have not inquired of him as to his recollection of the interview, I will undertake to state to you substantially what occurred on this point. Mr. Weir, then United States District Attorney, in Kansas, holding an office under Mr. Buchanan, came to my house one night with General Calhoun, the President of the Lecompton Convention. I received Mr. Calhoun courteously and kindly, as we had been old friends; he expressed his regret at the differences which had grown up between us on this question; he assured me upon his honor that he had done everything in his power to procure the submission of the whole Constitution, because he knew that it was my desire, and also the wish of all his friends, and because he thought it was fair and just. Having failed to accomplish it, the question arose as to the next best thing, and that he had agreed to the schedule in the form in which it was adopted, believing it to be so. I told him I thought it was the worst thing. [A voice—"that's so.] He said he regretted it, that he had hoped that I would deem that better than nothing. [Laughter.] I told him never—that a fraudulent submission was a mockery, and that I could not sanction it, without repudiating all the acts of my life, and doing a political act which I did not believe was moral and just. [Cheers.]

I appeal to Mr. Weir, of Kansas, or rather, I refer you to him as to his recollection of that interview, if you choose to consult him. In that conversation with Mr. Calhoun he never intimated that he had any authority from me, that I approved that scheme; he never intimated that he had received a letter from me on that subject, or any authority, directly or indirectly, but admitted that he knew that I wanted the whole constitution submitted, that he tried to have it submitted, when he failed, on his responsibility, went for the other proposition as the best he could get, and hoped I would not be dissatisfied with it. Thereupon Gen. Calhoun and myself parted, and I never saw him afterwards. He is dead—and far be it from me to utter one word against his memory. I think he made a great and fearful mistake in his Kansas movements, and so I said in his presence and to his face, and in the Senate of the United States in his lifetime—since he is dead, peace to his ashes, it is not to my taste to indulge in criminations. The abolition paper in which I found this pretended correspondence, contained an editorial article—in which it charged that I offered Mrs. Calhoun two thousand dollars to suppress my correspondence with her husband, while he was Surveyor General of Kansas.—[Laughter.] In this pretended correspondence, the charge is made that Mrs. Calhoun had hawked these letters about in the market for sale, and that two thousand dollars had been offered for them, and on that statement the abolition paper bases its charge, that I or my friends had made her that offer. I shall notice this only to vindicate the character of that widowed lady. I never insulted Mrs. Calhoun, or degraded myself, by offering her or any body else any money or other compensatson for suppressing my private correspondence with Mr. Calhoun, or anybody else on earth. I will tell you all I know about this last charge. Just before I left Washington, a few months ago, I received a letter from a near relative of the late John Calhoun, in which he furnished not only the statement, but the evidence, that one of Mr. Buchanan's federal office holders in Nebraska, a man holding a land office and nearly connected with the worst enemy I have on earth, had gone to Mrs. Calhoun and asked permission to look over her deceased husband's private correspondence with Judge Douglas. She refused to permit him saying that her husband's correspondence was sacred. ["Sound," "right," etc.] Thereupon this federal office holder offered Mrs. Calhoun two thousand dollars if she would allow him to look over Gen. Calhoun's private papers, and take out all the private letters that Judge Douglas had ever written to her husband. She, like a true hearted woman, who revered the memory and honor of her husband, indignantly rejected the bribe. And now my enemies dare charge on me their attempt to bribe a widowed woman. ["Shame on them," and applause.] Mrs. Calhoun authorized her relative to inform me of these facts, which he did, together with the tender on her part to surrender to me all the letters I ever wrote to her husband. I answered that I had never written any letter to the late Gen. Calhoun that I was ashamed to have the whole world see. That it was possible that in the hurry and freedom of private correspondence, that I might sometimes have expressed myself carelessly or inelegantly, but there was nothing in my letters which I was afraid to have the public know I added that I appreciated the noble conduct of Mrs. Calhoun, and that she was authorized to forward the letters to me, if it was her will. I received a letter from her in reply, in which she stated that she had carefully examined all her husband's private papers, and there was no letter to be found written by me to him since 1852 or '53

Now, my friends, I submit these facts to you and to the world. What can you think of a body of men who will go around trying to bribe widow women to betray the private correspondence of their dead husbands, to be used for political purposes? [A voice—"They're worse than republicans."] What do you think of the recklessness of partisan papers that dare charge those attempts at bribery upon me, who was intended to be their victim? [A voice—"It is like them."] I dislike to refer to my own private history, or to defend myself against petty slanders. I have not been in the habit of doing so, and I do not intend to do it as a general rule, but this scheme, just before election to palm off an enormous fraud, such an infamous forgery, I thought it required that I should brand it the first time I met it. [Loud cheers.]

In taking leave of the subject, I have only to add that if those newspapers which have published and given currency to this calumny are disposed to treat me fairly and do me justice, they will republish this speech and allow the antidote to follow the poison, and my vindication to go to the world. My friends, I have occupied nearly all the time which my voice will allow in this vindication against a vile charge. I will say, however, a few words upon the general topic with which I commenced my remarks. [Cries of "Go on."] I repeat that the Democratic party stands pledged to the doctrine that the slavery question is to be banished from the halls of Congress and referred to the people in the States, and also in the territories, to do just as they please, limited only by the Constitution [Cheers.] Why cannot we allow the people of the Territories to settle that question? The Republicans say they are willing that the people of the States shall have slavery or not, that they may vote it up or vote it down, just as they please, but they cannot extend that privilege to the people of the Territories. And since I have used the expression of voting slavery up or voting it down, I believe I will expose another instance of unfairness and misrepresentation. In my first speech against the Lecompton Constitution, I denounced it, because it was not the act and deed of the people of Kansas.

I said that if the people of Kansas wanted to have a slave State, they had a right to have it, and if they wanted a free State they had a right to have it; that it was a question for them to decide themselves, and no power on earth had a right to interfere with that decision. I then referred to the fact that I was urged to wait until the elections took place on the slavery clause, three weeks afterwards, and I went on to show that the vote could not have the slightest effect on my action, for the reason that I was against the constitution whether that clause was voted up or voted down.

In that connection I said I cared not whether the slavery clause was voted up or voted down, for the reason that I was against it either way. [Cheers!] Now, would you have supposed that a man with the reputation of Wm. H. Seward, a Senator from New York, who was present and listened to my speech, would have dared to have changed it and perverted it so as to represent me as saying that I did not care whether slavery was voted up or voted down? [Cheers.] Would you have supposed that Abraham Lincoln would have been guilty of the trickery of thus changing my meaning? [A voice—"They did not know better."] Yes they did know better. They knew that the idea I expressed in that declaration was, that whether the slavery clause was voted up or voted down, made no difference as to my opposition to Lecompton. ["That's it," "We understand you," &c.] I expressed no opinion about the merits of slavery. On that question I hold that every people on earth have a right to decide for themselves whether they will have slavery or not. [Cheers.] Who are the people of the territories, that they are not capable of self-government? Are they not your brethren and mine, our kindred? Were they not capable of self-government before they left the old States? Did they lose all the sense, all the virtue, and all the capacity they ever had when on their way to the western world? ["Not a bit of it." It is but a few short years since you, people of Wisconsin, lived under a territorial government. I knew you well when you were a territory. It is not many years since I wrote the bill with my own hands that admitted you into the Union. [Prolonged applause.]

I thought you about as intelligent, about as honest, about as capable of making your own laws and establishing your own institutions then, as now. [Cries of "that's so," and applause.] I can pardon the ignorance of the people of the old States for their want of intelligence in regard to our western people, but I can have no patience with the Republicans of Wisconsin, who were so recently claiming, under a territorial government, rights which they now deny to their brethren in the Territories. Is it true that a man loses all the senses he ever had when he leaves his old State and goes into a territory, clears the wilderness, lays out his own farm, builds his own house, plants his own orchards, makes his own fences and splits his own rails? [Great laughter and applause.] Is it true that, after the people have left the old States and

got into a territory, they are any the less capable of self government than when they started from home! ["Not a bit"] Mr. Seward tells you in a recent speech that the people of the States possess all the rights of self government that he desires; and then he goes on to tell you what these rights are. He says you have not only the right to make laws for your own government at home, but through the members of Congress, to govern the territories outside. That is what Mr. Seward calls Republicanism. Let us inquire what our Fathers of the Revolution called it. The tories of Great Britain not only claimed the right to make laws for their own government at home, but through their Members of Parliament, to govern the American colonies, without giving us a representation. Our fathers called that Toryism [Laughter.] They denied the right of the British people to make laws governing the domestic concerns of these Colonies, without giving us a representation.

The tories of 1776 insisted upon the right, and the Revolutionary War was the result. Following the example of the tories, the Republicans of this day, under the lead of Mr. Seward, adopt the same principle and claim that the people of the States have the right, through their members of Congress, to govern the Territories without giving them any Representative in Congress. The Democratic party denied the right, and they deny the justice of its exercise, if the right exist. We claim that the people of the Territories should be allowed to make their own laws, establish their own institutions, and manage their own affairs in their own way, subject to no other limitation than the Constitution, which applies alike to the States as to the Territories.—[Cheers.] In conclusion, let me ask why not drive this slavery agitation out of Congress! What good has its agitation done? Has it benefitted the negro? Has it emancipated any one slave! ["No!"] Has it driven slavery from one inch of American soil. ["No, never."] If it has done no possible good to the negro, of what service has it been to the white man? ["None."] It has stood in our path and obstructed our progress in legislation for years. ["That's so."] We cannot get time to make laws necessary for our government, merely because the slavery question takes up the time of Congress and disturbs the peace of the country. ("That's a fact!") If you wish to have peace restored and harmony prevail, you must help us drive this question out of Congress. ("Amen to that.")

I will detain you no longer. I have other duties to perform to-night before I arrive in Chicago. My friends are taking me far beyond what I consented to when I started out on this canvass. Instead of one speech in two days, they are getting about four or five speeches in one day. (Laughter and applause.) I do not complain of the amount of labor, but there is a limit to every man's capacity.

It is true that I am blessed with a good constitution, and perhaps the remark of my friend Edgerton of Ohio the other day, may prove true, and I hope it may. He said the reason I could bear all this labor was because I had the constitution of the United States. (Cheers.) At any rate I intend to stand by and vindicate the Constitution of the United States. ("Good," and applause.) I intend to obey it in all its parts. I believe that there is no mode of preserving the Union except by *carrying* out every provision of the Constitution. ("That's true.")

Our Republican friends are willing to obey all of its provisions with one or two exceptions. They say their consciences will not allow them to obey that law which provides for the rendition of fugitive slaves, ("They've got to come to it,") and because their consciences will not, they are going to resist it. (A voice—"Booth has given that up.") We Democrats consider the Constitution as our fathers made it good enough for us. (Cheers.) No man can hold office under the Federal or under a State government, or even under a city government, without taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.—There are no exceptions, and should be no mental reservations or secret equivocations in that oath. Did you ever know a Republican too conscientious to hold office under the Constitution? (Shouts of laughter and cries of "no.") Did you ever know a Republican too conscientious to take an oath to support the Constitution in order to get the office with the secret intent to violate both the Constitution and his oath the moment he gets the office. (Unanimous "no.") There is but one course for honest men to pursue and that is to be faithful to the Constitution in all its parts as our fathers made it, and as we are sworn to support it. ("That's it," and applause.) There can be no excuse, there ought to be no pardon for men who will take an oath with the secret intent to violate it after they have taken it. ("That's true.")

My friends, I again renew to you my grateful acknowledgments for your courtesy and kindness on this occasion.

The Prospect in New York.

The Albany *Atlas & Argus* of the 15th inst. says: "Intelligence from all parts of the State tend to one end—that New York can and will be redeemed, and that by its vote Lincoln will be defeated! This is the word that is sent us from the North and the South, the East and the West. The intelligence of disaffection and defeat in other States, instead of discouraging the Democracy, has served to arouse and invigorate them. These States have been lost because distracting counsels and divided organizations have broken the Democratic force. Here the party is compact and concentrated; conscious of its responsibility and resolutely marching straight to its end.

"In every county heard from, the intelligence is that the Democratic majority is to be increased, or the Republican majority diminished. Mr. Lincoln has none of the popularity of Fremont; and that candidate, with all his apparent success, was still in a large minority of the popular vote of the State. His opponents, concentrated and recruited by large accessions from the supporters of Republicanism in 1856, have only to unfold their energies and to push on from this moment with courageous impulse, and they will sweep all before them."

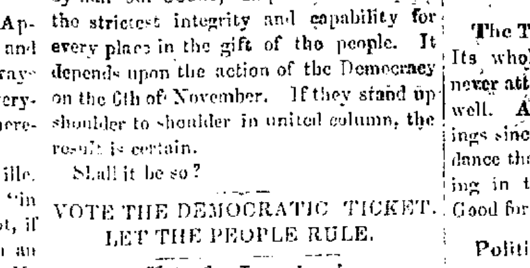
The population of Wisconsin will exceed 800,000—a gain of 500,000 on the Census of 1850. If as is generally supposed, the new ratio of representation is fixed at 120,000, Wisconsin will have seven Members of the House of Representatives under the new apportionment.

The statistics of the cotton crop for 1860 present the enormous production of 1,675,770 bales, which is full fifty per cent. above the crop two years ago. It is computed that five-sixths of that increase has been taken by England—one-eigth by the continent of Europe, and four per cent by the United States.

An ear of corn raised by C. D. Fox, of Roscoe, has been shown to the Beloit Journal, having on it eleven hundred kernels, some of the kernels measuring nearly three-quarters of an inch in length.

The imports of foreign merchandise at New York for August, were $25,800,000, against $24,300,000 last year.

Appleton Crescent.



We join our voices to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.

CITY OF APPLETON,

Saturday, - - - - - - October 27, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:

For President,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

of Illinois.

For Vice President,

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,

of Georgia.

For Presidential Electors,

EDWARD G. RYAN, of Milwaukee,
CHARLES DUNN, of La Fayette,
JAIRUS C. FAIRCHILD, of Dane,
EMIL ROTHE, of Jefferson,
BENJAMIN FERGUSON, of Dodge.

For Congress—Third District,

CHARLES H. LARRABEE.

VOTE FOR DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON.

The Drainage Fund.

The suit of Outagamie County against the State for the Drainage Income Fund for 1859, illegally and stupidly withheld from us by immaculate State Treasurer HASTINGS, has just decided in favor of the County, and the Financial Giraffe will now be compelled to pay over. The amount is some $1300 or $1400. ☞ We hope the County Treasurer will oblige him to render an account of that Fund for 1859, and pay over the deficit for that year.

In the matter of the law of 1860, permitting the State Officers to credit the County, only what they collect on the State Land Delinquent Tax Returns of the Co. Treas'r, and pay when they choose, and also to swindle the Counties out of all the taxes upon lands forfeited to the State, ☞ *although the State Officers always charge the next purchaser with those very taxes,* ☜ the Court decides in favor of the validity of the law. We expect the Opinion every day, and will publish it as soon as possible. How far this Decision will affect the County, remains to be seen. If it gives sanction to the ex post facto part of the law, then Outagamie is swindled out of Eight or Ten Thousand Dollars, and our only redress will be to beg of the State, or for the residents to pay taxes twice over!

It is evident that we must obtain new legislation in reference to these State Lands, or we will be overborne in all the new Counties by an unequal, oppressive and downright swindling system of taxation.

We must also take care that the Improvement Company and all like corporations do not smuggle through bills to continue the Exemption of their lands from Taxation for another Ten Years after the present exemption expires.

Look to the Legislature!

VOTE FOR LARRABEE!

MEETING AT LITTLE CHUTE.

JOHN H. M. WIGMAN,

of Brown Co. will address the Hollanders of Outagamie, in their own language, at Little Chute, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 29th, at 6½ o'clock. Let every one attend, as he is an excellent speaker.

Our cotemporary down street continues to grind out doleful lamentations over the Editorial course of the *Crescent*. It may have about the same success that a couple of enthusiastic but misguided Shanghais had with a Democrat we wot of. The circumstances transpired in this County. Moved by a fear of the wrath to come, or more likely by the workings of the old Adam in their not wholly regenerated hearts, they visited the Democrat to persuade and beseech him to vote for "Honest Old Abe." After striving in vain to convince him how wicked it was to vote for Douglas and the Pro Slavery Party, they proposed to pray with him over the matter, to which he willingly acceded, provided they would allow him to make the closing prayer. To be brief: the two Shanghais arose from their knees doubting whether they were on the right course, and really troubled in mind about it: and since that time, one of them has come out fairly and squarely for Douglas and Democracy, and the Democrat is stronger in the faith than ever.

The Motor may be obtuse enough not to apply the moral. We hope to exercise charity toward its failings and absurdities; but if it is determined not to appreciate our compassion, we shall be obliged to do as the old Methodist Minister did with the fighting Infidel Blacksmith who violently assailed him because he was a preacher, viz: pound truth into him until he will join in singing—

> "We battle for the People's Right,
> The People shall bear sway
> In States and Territories too,
> Until the judgment day:
> And Douglas, Johnson, Larrabee,
> Our champions in the fray,
> Shall lead us on to victory—
> Come, Shanghais, clear the way."

Gov. Randall addressed a large audience on Wednesday evening. It was his usual harangue against slavery, with abundant scriptural quotations—to suit the locality. The Gov. also gave a plausible excuse for pardoning the notorious Ex Monk of La Trappe, but failed to convince a man who knows Leahey or his career that he had acted rightly in so doing. The Gov. is looking well, and is succeeding handsomely in his scheme to scoop out Judge HOWE and take the U. S. Senatorship himself. The Judge is "shelved," and the heavy doses of Sloan's Ointment and condition powders he has taken will only accelerate his political decline.

The Republican Co. Ticket.

For the first time in the history of the County, the Opposition is first in the field with its ticket for County Officers. It is as follows:

Assembly—R. R. BATEMAN, of Appleton: in all respects a worthy man and good citizen: one, however, who will always be found in opposition to anything or everything Democratic, "without a why or wherefore," merely because it is Democratic.

Sheriff—A. P. LEWIS, of Greenville. Mr. L. is a farmer who is so well off "in this world's goods" that he would not, if elected, relinquish his farms for such an unprofitable office as the Sheriffalty. He is undoubtedly in the field merely as "a decoy duck." If elected, somebody else would have the office. We know nothing about his qualifications or personal popularity.

District Att'y—GEO. H. MYERS, of Appleton. Mr. MYERS is industrious and attentive to business. He was never designed for a lawyer, and has, therefore, acquired all his knowledge by hard study and hard practice. Politically, he is a trading politician, i. e. a bitter Shanghai, who will never vote for a Democrat unless he is a mongrel, unqualified for the place, and who can bring him votes in return. Mr. MYERS is popular and will make a handsome run.

Clerk of the Court—C. A. HAMER, of Kaukauna. A renegade from Democracy, who will any day between now and election trade off any man on his ticket, from President to Surveyor, to get a vote for himself. He is a peevish, uncourteous, disobliging official, clothed in a little brief authority he struts the petty tyrant nature designed him for. Untrue to his associates, he is just the Foreign Born Citizen to make a virulent Know Nothing in sentiment. He merits a full Shanghai vote.

Clerk Co. Board—J. F. JOHNSTON, of Appleton. Mr. JOHNSTON is the oldest resident of Appleton, a genial, whole-souled neighbor, and strange to say, one of the most unscrupulous Shanghais in the country. As a public officer, we wish we could speak as well of him as we can personally. But it is notorious from one end of the County to the other that he is totally unfit for the place he has held during the last two years. The unheard of blunders in the Assessment Rolls of 1859, vitiating as they certainly do a large portion of the Taxes for that year, thus favoring the non-resident land holders and speculators, at the expense of the residents, also added to the expenses of many of the towns by obliging them to make new rolls to avoid errors. But the crowning act of infamy of Mr. JOHNSTON's administration was the rascally County canvass of November, 1859, by which the clearly and legally expressed will of the people was disregarded, and D. C. JENNE awarded the certificate as Member of Assembly of this County. These facts are all known to the people; they are without a solitary palliative circumstance. Can any honest man, of any party or creed, uphold or defend them? Every vote cast for JOHN F. JOHNSTON is a direct endorsement of that rascally Canvass; every vote in his favor is an endorsement of his official career. Can those who favor the purity of the ballot box, and equity and correctness in a public officer, cast a vote in his favor?

County Treasurer—MICHAEL WERNER, of Greenville. For the first time in the history of the County, a German is placed upon the Opposition County Ticket. Mr. Werner is a deluded follower of the vagaries of Carl Schurz, and is but little known or admired among his own countrymen. We do not personally know the fact, but we are assured by numerous Republicans that he is totally incapable of performing the duties of the office. He was doubtless nominated with the hope of obtaining German Democratic votes for the Shanghai ticket, calculating (if he happens to be elected) that the office will be managed and controlled so as to enrich capital at the expense of the people and County. The schemers will fail in one respect. The German Democracy of Outagamie stand true to principle, and all the blandishments of the foe they have encountered so often at the ballot box will not swerve them from their fealty to the Principles and Measures of the Democratic Party.

Surveyor—ERNST F. PLETSCHKE, of Appleton. Mr. PLETSCHKE is Captain General of the Wide Awakes. He is smart enough to be in better business, but his evident love of aristocracy leads him to sympathize with that party which approaches most nearly in its sentiments to the aristocracies of Europe. Mr. P. is a liberally educated man and a good Engineer.

We have forgotten the name of the unfortunate person who was nominated for Coroner.

Now, then, the Democracy will see for themselves the kind of a warfare they will have to encounter in this campaign. That ticket will be run upon the principle of "devil take the hindmost." Few of the candidates will hesitate to trade off each other to obtain their own election. At the same time, the managers of Shanghaism will labor most assiduously to elect the Assemblyman, Sheriff, Treasurer and Clerk of the Board. They care nothing what becomes of the balance: and if they find a man whom they think will draw more votes for Treasurer than the one nominated, they will not hesitate to pitch Werner overboard!

Democrats! Be not deceived when overtures are made to you to trade votes. Remember the County Election of 1858. While obtaining a large Democratic Vote for a fusion ticket, the Shanghais took good care to allow every Democrat, who was foolish enough to allow his name on that ticket to be defeated by decisive votes. Reject all such propositions with scorn. Stand by the Democratic Principle, and wipe out every vestige of Shanghaism in this County. Let us have it to say once more that Outagamie is Democratic in all its departments; that our beautiful County is rescued from the hands of speculators and blunderers, and that the disgrace which has attached to its name and fame is thoroughly effaced.

It is high time to establish a more economical County Government—to lessen by half our County Expenses—to require the strictest integrity and capability for every place in the gift of the people. It depends upon the action of the Democracy on the 6th of November. If they stand up shoulder to shoulder in united column, the result is certain.

Shall it be so?

VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.
LET THE PEOPLE RULE.

Vote for Larrabee!

Beware of all propositions of Republicans that if you will vote for Sloan, they will for Douglas, or your Democratic County ticket. They are trying that game elsewhere; they may try it here.

CHARLES H. LARRABEE is the ablest man and best working member of Congress ever chosen from this district. Judge SLOAN is noted only for his famous epistle to his "Dear Brother," sympathizing with Booth and advocating Nullification.

Vote for Larrabee!

ELECTION RETURNS!

LOOK TO THE ELECTION RETURNS

Be sure they are Right!

We have an unscrupulous political foe in this County. They control the County Canvass. *We know what they will do by what they have done.* Democrats be on your guard! In many towns with large Democratic majorities, the election Boards are composed of Shanghai officers. As the party has endorsed Fraud upon the Ballot Box by renominating Mr. JOHNSTON, *watch the canvass at every Poll!* Be sure that the returns conform to the law in every letter, word and particular. Let the Democratic Town Committees stay at the Polls, personally witness the canvass and return of votes, see that they are correct to an iota, and if any election Board *refuses*, as they may, so to make them out on your demand, —it may be the next plan devised to swindle the public—have that Board arrested at once under the criminal laws of the State and locked up for trial.

Watch the Polls! Watch the Ballot Boxes! Watch the counting of the votes! Watch the returns made out by the election Boards! And then watch JOHN F. JOHNSTON's County Canvass.

"We may if we Will!"

Shall we not elect a Democratic Legislature, and reform the abuses which curse our State? Is it not time to bring the State Officials to a general reckoning, and to ascertain how it happens that over twenty Counties, in which State Lands are situated, are annually chisseled out of large amounts of money for which no account whatever is rendered? Is it not time to establish justice and equity as the corner stone of our legislation, and put an end to monopolies and special legislation?

Then vote for Democratic Members of the Legislature! Strike at the root of the tree

What Trap Now?—The *Motor* seems to favor State Legislation to favor the Manufacturing Interests which are growing up in our midst. It is evident that the Shanghais have some new scheme of special legislation on foot, to favor one class of industry at the expense of the rest. The details, however, are kept carefully from the public eye. Now why is it that so many Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers suffer themselves to sanction these schemes of speculators and capitalists? Is it not the true policy to favor no one class at the expense of the rest? Do they design to load more taxation upon the farming interest to lessen that which should be borne by the money lender, or by any other pursuit or calling!

Every succeeding Shanghai Legislature seems to be bent on establishing some new financial scheme to deplete the pockets of the many and add to the wealth of the few. Can the Industrious of Wisconsin longer lend any aid to such a party!

The Motor, in common with a few other Railers, makes the most of a slight error which the *Crescent* and other sheets fell in reference to a bitter Know Nothing tirade recently pronounced by the Hon. JOHN M. WILSON, a leading Republican of the State Indiana. We said this man Wilson was a Republican Candidate for Congress in Indiana. The fact happens to be that he is one of their candidates for *Presidential Elector* in that State! The difference, if any, operates directly against old Abe's interests, because if elected, Wilson is one of the men to cast the vote of that State for "Honest Old Abe," selected expressly because the Republican Party confide in his integrity and attachment to the tenets and principles of the Party. It is, therefore, not unjust to say that Mr. Wilson, in his hostility to the Foreign Born, represents the views and feelings of Shanghaism in Indiana.

The Motor keeps what are said to be the dying words of Senator Broderick of California in one of its columns enclosed in black lines. It ought to enclose in white lines the significant fact that all of Broderick's friends in the Golden State support STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS against Old Abe and Maj. Breckinridge.

A Good One!—Mr. WIGMAN has declined the Democratic Assembly nomination in Brown, and FRED. S. ELLIS has been nominated in his stead. That hearty, honest laugh of FRED's will put Puritanic Shanghaism in ague fits at the Capital.—Let Brown Co. give her son a rousing majority.

The past ten days have been lively ones for Appleton. College Avenue has been crowded with teams from the County, and an immense increase of business seems to be the certain doom of our merchants. Come to Appleton if you wish to see life and activity!

Democrats: Let neither rain, snow, sleet or mud keep you away from the Polls. Be on hand early to give Democracy your heartiest effort.

Attend the Polls!

The Town of Dale is quite an institution. Its whole hearted, whole souled Farmers never attempt anything without doing it up well. At the Joint Discussion, a few evenings since, they had a larger crowd in attendance than has ever been seen at any meeting in the County outside of Appleton. Good for Dale!

Political Discussions.—Messrs. A. B. EVERTS, Democrat, and A. B. JACKSON, Republican, are having a Joint Discussion on the Political Issues of 1860 in various localities throughout the County. The two A. B.'s seem to get along very well together but A. B. E. is evidently a little too much for A. B. J. in argument or statistical information.

The Democratic *County Convention* assembles at the Court House to-day. Let the delegates come together with a full determination to act with express reference to the interests of the People and the Party, and without regard to the wishes of aspirants for nomination, and all will be well. Select no man for office who is not qualified to discharge its duties, and possessed of excellent character and strict integrity. Let the delegates do their duty "without fear, favor or affection."

THE BRIDGE MYSTERY.—The Appleton *Crescent's* article in regard to the mysterious removal of planks from a bridge above Depere, which it was expected would be crossed by Judge LARRABEE and party in the night, may have been too highly colored; and our own article in relation to the same matter, may or may not have gone too far to the other extreme. We are of the opinion now, however that we did not attach enough importance to it. Candid men, who have investigated the matter, are decidedly of the opinion that the moderate rain of that night could not have removed planks which have withstood the most severe *floods* of years—and in no event could the rain have removed planks in so systematic manner, and *replaced them again before morning*. There may be method in madness, but not in a rain storm.

We said in a hurried account of it, that "rain *probably* did the mischief." The Republican presses, in their anxiety to create a counter sentiment, say that we said "the rain did the mischief." The meanness of leaving out that word is no better than the meanness of leaving out the planks of that bridge.—*Green Bay Advocate.*

Now will the *Sentinel* and its ilk of villifiers and slanderers have the manliness to publish the above article? Never a bit of it! The idea would be preposterous.

The Atlantic Monthly.—The November number of this universal favorite, is unexcelled, in points of literary merit, by any which has preceded it. The opening article is a memoir of the world-renowned poet and satirist, Thomas Hood, and from it we gain a better idea of the writings, notions and leading events in the life of that noted author, whose literary compositions will live for all coming time, than in any article, criticism or work we have heretofore perused. Then comes an article entitled "Fayal and the Portuguese," "Midsummer and May," and a beautiful gem in the shape of a poetic contribution under the title of "Gone." These are followed by others equally interesting and instructing, including the famed "Professor's Story," and, all in all, they make up a number of rare literary excellence.

LATEST, via Queenstown—London, 11th. There is no change to report in Italian affairs.

THIRD DISTRICT.
Judge Larrabee's Appointments.

CHARLES H. LARRABEE, Democratic Nominee for Congress in the Third District, will address the people at the following times and places. It is requested that the Democratic Committee of each locality will give ample notice of the time and place of meeting.

[illegible]	Monday	Oct.	8
[illegible]	Tuesday	"	9
Two Rivers	Thursday	"	11
Manitowoc	Friday	"	12
Clark's Mills	Saturday	"	13
Sheboygan	Monday	"	15
Sheboygan Falls	Tuesday	"	16
Plymouth	Wednesday	"	17
Cascade	Thursday	"	18
Carter's School House	Friday	"	[illegible]
Town of Eden		"	19
Calumet Village	Saturday	"	20
Chilton	Monday	"	22
[illegible]	Tuesday	"	23
Fond du Lac	Wednesday	"	24
Ripon	Thursday	"	25
Beaver Dam	Friday	"	26
Lowell	Saturday	"	27
Hartford	Monday	"	29

Other appointments will be made between the 29th and day of election, of which due notice will be given.

To Consumptives.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 27nly Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

Wood's Hair Restorative.

The fame of this preparation rests upon its real merit Thousands all over the country are using it, and it does all it claims through the various publications that it can do. Hair will grow on a bald scalp by its use; hair will be preserved and beautified by its use, hair will turn from gray to its original color by its use. We do not claim that a red headed gentleman or lady can be turned into individuals with raven locks or auburn ringlets, but gray hair will be restored to the original color. Reader wherever you live, in any place you reside, Wood's Hair Restorative is sold. Enquire for it at all the Druggists, and wherever such articles are usually obtained, and you will find it as we state.

CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot St. Louis, Mo., and New York), are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers, also by all Fancy and Toilet Goods Dealers in the United States and Canada.

A Card to Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

The subscriber will send (FREE OF CHARGE) to all who desire it, the recipe and directions for making a simple VEGETABLE BALM, that will, in from two eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—SOFT, CLEAR, SMOOTH, AND BEAUTIFUL. Those, desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage), JA'S T. MARSHALL, Practical Chemist, 13m3 No. 32, City Buildings, New York.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

The fee for announcing candidates for County Offices will be as follows:
For subscribers to the CRESCENT, One Dollar; for one who is not a subscriber, Two Dollars—payable always in advance.

For Member of Assembly.

At the solicitation of numerous friends in different portions of the County, MILO COLES, of Bovina, consents to the use of his name as a candidate for re-election, subject to the decision of the Democracy of Outagamie.

District Attorney.

I most respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, to be "Supported by many Democrats" of OUTAGAMIE COUNTY. WILLIAM S. WARNER.

District Attorney.

JOHN JEWETT, JR., of Appleton, will be supported for the office of District Attorney, subject to the Democratic Convention, by many Democrats of of the town of DALE.

County Treasurer.

As an impression has gone abroad in the County that my name has been coupled with the office of County Treasurer merely as a man of straw, I now, over my own signature, take this public method of contradicting any such absurd stories, and that my Democratic friends may know that *I am in the field in earnest*, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Treasurship, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. W. H. P. BOGAN.

County Treasurer.

In order to keep pace with the times, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject of course to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

Respectfully, WM. MONAHAN,

County Treasurer.

PATRICK H. O BRIEN, of Freedom, hereby presents his name for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. If elected, he will discharge the duties honestly, faithfully and acceptably to the public.

Freedom, Aug. 29th.

County Treasurer.

I hereby announce the name of JAMES GILMORE, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention of the County of Outagamie, whose support he will most respectfully solicit and desire. JAMES GILMORE.

County Treasurer.

The Democracy of the town of Dale hereby present the name of BYRON DOUGLAS, of Appleton, for re-election to the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

To the Democracy of Outagamie Co.:

The undersigned would recommend Mr. JOHN STEPHENS as a suitable candidate for County Treasurer at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

[illegible] Newcomb,	M L G[illegible],	P H [illegible],
Hugh Moore,	H Gramm,	J [illegible],
[illegible],	James [illegible],	Michael [illegible],
[illegible],	Joseph Wolf,	Horatio Heath,
[illegible],	Michael Werner,	John [illegible],
[illegible],	Andreas Leopold,	L W Heath,
William M[illegible],	Lorenzo Werner,	J B Barnum,
Peter [illegible],	Leo Warner,	John Canavan,
[illegible],	Frederick K[illegible],	Patrick Prendy,
[illegible],	Andreas Werner,	John D[illegible],
John [illegible],	Chas Montzert,	Patrick Newcomb,
[illegible],	Fred Montzert,	Richard Kelly,
Anthony Wallace,	John Callan,	Charles Grumert,
[illegible],	G A Wunderlich,	Ernst Grumert,
Henry [illegible],	Peter Nusbaum,	Christian Bennet,
Thomas Day,	Jacob Nusbaum,	Peter Prendy,
Thomas Hillson,	Thomas Callan,	George Schroth,
James Foster,	James Carle,	John Schroth,
Robert [illegible],	Peter Carle,	J W Renders,
W Sixen,	Amos Burns,	Ansel Greeley,
John Kilsall,	Alanson Barnes,	Julius Greeley,
Martin Walt,	Nicholas Mallet,	Casper Hermann.

Ellington, August 10th, 1860.

County Treasurer.

The name of CHARLES A. GRIGNON, of Kaukauna, one of the oldest settlers of the County, is hereby submitted as a candidate for the office of Co. Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic Nominating Convention. If successful, he will discharge the duties in person, and with strict fidelity.

For Sheriff.

At the earnest solicitation of many Democrats of the towns of Greenville, Ellington, and Grand Chute, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the above office, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention E. HAFNER.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to perform the duties consequent upon this responsible office with promptness and fidelity. GEORGE R. WOOD.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself to the Democracy of Outagamie as a candidate for the Sheriffalty. If nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to prove by my official labors that my friends will not have cause to regret the confidence placed in M. D. McGRATH.

Clerk of the Court.

To the innumerable Democrats of Outagamie—The undersigned presents his name for the nomination of Clerk of the Court of your County, subject to your decision. W. H. MULLANE.

For Clerk of The Court.

I hereby present my name for the consideration of the Democracy of Outagamie County, for the above office, subject to the decision of the County Convention. EBEN S. PIERCE.

"Hurra for Douglas."

500 Majority in Old Outagamie!!

Keep it before the Democracy of Outagamie, that the subscriber is a candidate for nomination for the office of CLERK OF THE COURT, and if elected will perform the duties of that office with punctuality and despatch. J. W. CARHART, JR.

Clerk Board Supervisors.

Democracy and Right.

ROBERT R. DOYLE, of Kaukauna, long a resident of this County, and ever a consistent Democrat, hereby offers his name for the office of Clerk of the County Board of Supervisors, subject to the decision of the Democracy; and if elected, will discharge the duties with honesty and fidelity. KAUKAUNA.

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

The Democrats of Outagamie County will please consider me a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the approaching County Convention. THOMAS M'GILLAN.

Special Notices.

Stock Fair.

Notice is hereby given to every one in general, and the people of Outagamie County in particular that there will be a sort of Market Fair at Little Chute, on the last Tuesday of August and the last Tuesday of October, at which there will be a collection of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c., for sale.

Buyers and all interested in Stock are invited to attend on those days.

Little Chute, July 20, 1860.

Great Curiosity.

We have one of the greatest curiosities and most valuable inventions in the known world, for which we want agents everywhere. Full particulars sent Free. (25w3) SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

The Great Healer.

Let not disease, with its fangs prey upon you, until the cold hand of death hurls you to an untimely grave. Shake off the feeling of despair and hopelessness, so liable to come upon the invalid. The plant born of the sun we place within the reach of all. We care not what may be the specific form of the disease. The cause, the fountain of the disease itself, is impure blood, and through the different channels of the lungs, the stomach and the vital organs, Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will pass, mingling with the blood, search out and then expel, all hurtful poison that there is in it. There is no purifier equal to Judson's Mountain Herb Pills.

Sold by all dealers in Medicine.

Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies.

Are you sick? No matter what organ is affected, depend upon it, the blood, which is the food and sustenance of every organ, is full of corruption!—My Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier, break up the source of disease in the fluids of the body. They purge and purify the elements of the blood. Hence their quick and complete cures in dyspepsia, scrofula, eruptions, fits, tumors, nervousness, kidney complaints, piles, low fevers, debility, rheumatism, headache, want of sexual vigor, etc. See advertisement.

FAY & HUMPHREY'S
COLUMN.

PIONEER CLOTHING STORE.

MASONIC BLOCK.

Appleton, Wis.

Winter Goods.

FAY & HUMPHREY

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR WINTER STOCK of Goods, which consists of

CLOTHING and CLOTHS

OF EVERY QUALITY AND PRICE

Undershirts and Drawers

IN VARIETY.

WOOL SOCKS AND YARN.

HATS And CAPS

ALL DESIRABLE STYLES

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE ASK A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF Stock in this department.

NEARLY ALL

OF OUR GOODS

WERE MANUFACTURED

FOR US,

AND WILL BE FOUND VERY

SUPERIOR ARTICLES.

RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES call and examine our

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

LADIES GAITERS AND RUBBERS

WE HAVE

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS

VALISES, UMBRELLAS

FAY & HUMPHREY

Appleton, October 26, 1860.

Dry Goods,

MILLINERY GOODS!

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES

Crockeries and Glass Ware

GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

At Extremely Low Prices,

Corner College Avenue and Oneida

In Store Lately Occupied by

Jas. W. Hutchinson.

George Pay[illegible]

Appleton, Wis. Oct. 16, 1860.

Wanted Immediately

200 Cords Small Round Timber

We will pay good prices for the above quantity small round timber, consisting of

Maple, Elm, Hickory or Beach,

To be delivered at the new Factory near the end Ward Bridge GEIGER & [illegible]
Appleton, Oct. 1st, 1860.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BANK

OF CRONKHITE & CO

EXCHANGE AND DEPOSITE

Appleton, - - - - - - - - Wis.

Office in the Bank Building
A. H. CRONKHITE, Pres't
H. S. MARSH, Cashier.

New Advertisement.

GEORGE M. SMITH

DEALER IN

Books, Stationery, Wall and Curtain Paper,

Fancy Goods, Toys, Gilt Moulding Perfumery, &c.

COLLEGE AVENUE, APPLETON

"Sign of the Big Book!"

Would ask attention to his present stock which consists in part as follows:

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

A good supply—new works added as soon as

SCHOOL BOOKS,

All kinds used in this vicinity.

☞ *All Text Books supplied to Students at University, on the most favorable terms.*

ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS,

Bibles, all styles binding, Juvenile, and [illegible] Rewards, &c., suitable for Gifts to School Children

STATIONERY,

A full and choice assortment constantly on hand

WALL PAPER,

☞ *A Larger Stock, Better Styles and Lower than can be found elsewhere in this part of the*

CURTAINS AND FIXTURES

GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING

Frames made to order with neatness and [illegible] Ladies' Baskets, Work Bags, Port Monnaies, Folios, Card Cases, Tablets, Jewelry, Perfumes, &c., &c. Please come in and we will show you what we have failed to enumerate above.

Visitors from the surrounding towns are [illegible] invited to call.

Appleton Bookstore, July 25th, 1860. GEO. M. SMITH

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

Our Woodland Home.

City of Appleton, Outagamie County, Wis.

SEE that your *Home Paper* is in *Every Family in Outagamie County.*

Chicago & N. W. R. R. Time Table.

Express train leaves Oshkosh at.....9.20 A. M.
" arrives at Chicago at.....6 45 P. M.
" leaves Chicago at.....12 15 P. M.
" arrives at Oshkosh at.....9 3 P. M.
Freight (passenger car attached)
leaves Oshkosh at.....6 00 P. M.
Arrives at.....4 00 P. M.

THE BERLIN CITY & PEARL.

Arrive and depart, daily, connecting with the cars at Oshkosh and at Green Bay with the Buffalo, Chicago, and Bay boats, as follows:
Arrives from Oshkosh at.....11 00 A. M.
" " Green Bay at.....12 30 P. M.
Depart for Oshkosh at.....1 00 P. M.
" " Green Bay at.....11 30 A. M.

I. O. O. F.

Konemic Lodge, No. 17, holds their regular meetings at "Odd Fellow's Hall," on every Monday evening. Members of the "Fraternity" from abroad are cordially invited to come in, and with us

"In communion sweet,
The hour employ."

CHASE PRESCOTT, N. G. W. C. COOK, V. G.
E. ROSENKRANS, R. S.

I. O. G. T.

Forest Lodge, No. 130, hold their regular meetings at Odd Fellow's Hall, every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Strangers, members of the Order, are respectfully invited to attend. (18
J. F. JOHNSTON, W. C. T.
E. G. JACKSON, W. R. S.

See Sanfords Liver Invigorator, in another part of this paper.

See Miller's Hair Invigorator, in another part of this paper. 19y

Democratic County Convention:

At Appleton, ... October 27th, 1 p. m
Representation: One Delegate to every thirty votes polled at the last general election, and one for every majority over half that number.

Lectures at the Catholic Church.

On the 28th inst., sermon at 11 o'clock, a. m., taken from the Gospel of the day, 22d after Pentecost, Matt, XXII, 15th ch 21st vr. 2d lecture at 3 o'clock p. m., the beginning of a course of Lectures on the Evidences of christianity. 1st lecture, The Christian Religion, its nature and attributes. On Sunday, Nov. 4th, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Transubstantiation. At 3 o'clock, p. m. the Apostolic Commission; *The Bible alone* cannot constitute the Christian rule of Faith. The Bible cannot be proved by the Bible.

Stock Fair at Little Chute.

Cattle Growers and others shall bear in mind that the second Fair for the sale and exchange of Cattle, Horses Sheep and Swine, will take place at Little Chute on *Tuesday next.* Those who wish to dine will find excellent accommodations at BENOIT'S, SMITH'S, SANDERS, &c These Fairs are an excellent institution of old Country origin.

Foggy Mornings are quite in vogue in the River Valley. Aside therefrom, the weather is delightful.

Mr. T. M. McCaughey, one of our most respected citizens, has, with his family removed to Rockford, Ill.

The University is prospering finely.—President MASON has reason to be proud of its growth, and of the unexampled good conduct and progress of the students.

Our young friend WM. A. PRALL, is in town on a short visit to his friends here. Southern climes seems to agree with him, as he is looking very well

Dr. Cooke, and family have again returned to town and taken their residence with us. We understand that the Dr. intends to actively engage in the Agency for the benefit of Lawrence University.

Oyster Saloon.—NELSON ANDERSON has opened an Oyster and Eating Saloon on College Avenue. Our friends who are partial to Oysters, can have their wants supplied at ANDERSON'S.

We are glad to notice that our friends have turned their attention to repairing, and constructing side walks. Within the past week Lawrence and Oneida Streets have been much improved in the way of adding walks. Let the work go on.

Our farmers are busy harvesting their corn and potato crop; if everything else failed to convince us that they are getting a good yield, the pleasant faces that we see could not fail so to do.

The card of M. R. BARTEAU, Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Wagon material, may be found among our business notices. We cordially recommend Mr. B. to any one wishing to deal with him. He is prompt and reliable in every particular.

Messrs. Fay & Humphrey still continue to dispense clothing to the needy and boots to the bootless, with a thousand other necessaries and comforts at the very lowest living rates. Buyers can not fail to be satisfied with their goods and prices.

Mr. Dane, of the Corner Store, has just returned from the East where he has been for the purpose of purchasing another extensive stock of goods. Mr. D. informs us that next week he will have a large stock of boots and shoes, dry goods, and groceries of all kinds, all of which he will sell at reasonable prices. Give him a call.

Prepare *to shut up your Cattle.* By reference to the *Crescent* of the 13th inst., it will be seen that our city Fathers have published an ordinance prohibiting cattle, horses, &c., from roaming our streets from the 10th of November, and 15th of April, inclusive. This is a good move and we hope the ordinance will be enforced strictly to the letter. We presume this action has been taken in consequence of the bitter complaints made by our Farmers of the destruction done them by our town cattle. We have seen half a dozen of these ferocious beasts clustered around one of these teams from the Country, diving into grain bags for dear life. It is high time that people who want to keep cattle in town should feed them at home and not turn them into the Street to pirate their living from wagons and sleighs in our Streets.

Send in the Election Returns.

Town Clerks will oblige every body by making a prompt statement of votes and sending them forthwith to either paper at Appleton.

The Racine *Journal* says a Mr. Gillin fell from the top of a pair of stairs in that city, striking on the back part of his head; he lived but a few hours.

We notice by the Milwaukee papers that the bodies of individuals supposed to have been lost by the sinking of the *Lady Elgin*, are being found nearly every day.

It seems by the reports that Milwaukee, is infested with a gang of thieves Five persons have been knocked down and robbed within a week or two. Two of the injured are thought to be dangerous.

The Prince of Wales was enthusiastically received at New York the 10th inst. It is said that his reception was more imposing than was the great Wide Awake Demonstration there a few weeks since.

The Kilbourn City *Mirror* says a man named Horace Baxter, was killed by the cars near that place on Wednesday last. It is supposed that he fell between the cars, as his body was found on the track next morning terribly mangled.

A serious accident occurred on the M. & D. Railroad last week between Detroit and Pontiac. An express passenger train came in collision with a freight train, killing the express agent, the mail agent and a fireman instantly; smashed to atoms the mail and baggage cars of the express train, and four of the freight cars.

The Democrats of the Third Ward of Milwaukee have very wisely re-nominated Edward Keogh for the Assembly. Mr. K. is a practical printer, and at present Local Editor of the *People's Press.* At the last session of the Legislature, he battled manfully to prevent a reduction in the prices for Legal Printing. The craft may well feel proud of such a Representative, as may the people of Milwaukee.

The Superior News, is the title of a tidy seven column paper hailing from Marquette, Mich., and which we have placed on our exchange list. It is edited with decided ability, and gives the regular Democratic nominees for the Presidency, a hearty support.

If any of our readers wish to take one of the Illustrated Weeklies, besides their own County paper, let them send their cash to HARPER Bros., Franklin Square, New York, and try their Weekly one year, and our word for it they will come and thank us for the recommendation. It is by far the best family paper of the kind published in the Union.

GOOD NEWS.—The people of Fort Howard voted, on Monday, *unanimously*, to issue bonds to the amount of $15,000 to aid in the construction of a Railroad to Appleton. Now if the people of Green Bay will come forward and *do as much* as Howard has we *shall* have a Railroad in less than *eight months.*—*Advocate.*

Roll on the ball. Give us an outlet to Lake Michigan by Rail Car.

The Importance of the Issue.

We copy from the New York *Fireman's Journal* the following well-timed remarks on the present contest:

"Every liberty that we prize as freemen is at stake in the existing presidential contest. It is not merely a question of the rights of people in the organized Territories; it is a question of the freedom of American citizens from having their guaranteed rights meddled with by legislation.

"It is a mistake to say that the fundamental idea of the Republican party is opposition to African slavery. This is but a *phase* of Republicanism. The fundamental error of that party is the claim of a right to determine, by political legislation, questions that, among a free people, do not belong to policies. If the Republican party had not slavery for a hobby, it would be vexing us about some other other question of morals or of social arrangement. It would be the Maine Liquor prohibition, or the Sabbath Sunday-Law, or some other question in which the peculiar notions of the party would be erected into a matter for legislation, and in which the members of the party would never be contented with enjoying their own way for themselves, unless they had power to compel other people to take the same way. Mr. Seward spoke, not long ago, of having learned his notions of politics in "the Massachusetts school" of John Quincy Adams, and "Republicanism" proper belongs to the same narrow, contracted, meddling and intolerant school.

"The glory of the Democratic party is that it seeks to confine government to normal and necessary functions. The Democratic party has *no doctrine* in regard to African slavery. A man may, in his own opinion and practice, abhor slavery, and believe that every good man ought to wish it abolished, or he may opine that it is just, wise, benignant, and ought to be perpetuated—and he may be as good a Democrat in the one case as in the other. The Democratic party doctrine is:—"Mind your own business in politics, and do not meddle with what is not your business." The Democratic doctrine is not that there is no moral right or wrong about slavery, but that it is not the business of the political power to settle moral questions; that the business of the political power is to keep the peace, to punish those who break it, and to leave to the individual consciences and reasons of men, or to their church or voluntary associations, the effecting of moral betterments.

"In defending the doctrine of Non-Intervention against the Republican meddlers at the North, and against the Yancey-Breckinridge meddlers at the South, we are thus, on one part of the political field, defending the principle of liberty that is of universal application. It is a principle "as old as free government itself," that the people of of every constituted or organized community interested to a distant centre, not at all, or hardly any, responsible to the people of the locality, is an act of usurpation and of tyranny, whether attempted by Old Public Functionaries in the Washington in regard to the people of Kansas, or by a "Republican" State Government in New York in regard to the municipal rights of this city, or by England in regard to Ireland or the Thirteen American Colonies, or by the Russian Empire in regard to Poland, or by the House of Hapsburgh in regard to the people of Switzerland in the time of Wm. Tell. It is the same identical principle that is affected in each case. Were we to yield to the Republicans North, or to the Breckites South, in the claim of a right to meddle either against or for slavery in the organized communities of the Territories, we would be abandoning a principle that we could re-assert, only under increased disadvantages when it would be further attacked in regard to liberties personal or domestic—for all are bound up together.

A few Roudies and a crowd of boys assailed the lone and disconsolate Wide Awakes who were out on Wednesday evening, with shouts of derision and epithets. The funeral train would have received the approbation of every real Democrat in Appleton if they had given these disturbers a thrashing.

Sunday Reading.

"And God said let there be light, and there was light, and God saw that it was good."

And when the Great Ruler of the Universe created this world, he made Man, and all that was and is in it is for man's good and advancement in wisdom and in power. "In the beginning all the earth was of one language and of one speech:" but now it is different. A Yankee cannot make John Chinaman understand the English language. But J. E. HARRIMAN proposes by the sale of his Text Books to obviate all difficulties between the differences of the confusion of tongues. He has Webster's Pictorial Dictionary which is of great use to the "heads" of families and will amuse the children, and he wishes to sell it. Any quantity of gilt moulding for picture frames. Portraits of numerous candidates for the Presidency. Everything, in fact, from nothing to everything. "Come, ye sinners, poor and needy," to J. E. HARRIMAN'S.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

St Louis, Oct. 24th.

The news by the City of Washington gives the details of the battle of Valeria.

30,000 of the Neapolitans attacked the Garribaldians on the 1st under cover of a thick mist, and carried some positions for a time, and succeeded in driving back the Garibaldians, whose numbers did not reach half theirs. Garibaldi went forward, with revolver in hand, cheering on his men, and after a desperate fight of eight hours' duration, the Neapolitans were broken and routed, and were pursued close under the walls of Capua.

A brigade of Germans was cut off from the main body of the Neapolitan army and driven to the mountains.

The Garibaldians took five thousand prisoners, and it was estimated that the Neapolitans had three thousand killed and wounded. The loss of the Garibaldians was stated to be 2,000. The king of Naples and his brother were present at the battle.

Garibaldi had called on the king of Sarnia to go to Naples, and to send him 14,000 men immediately.

The Piedmontese troops had entered the Neapolitan territory.

Mazzini had entered Naples at the request of the pro Dictator.

The Pope remained at Rome. Gen. Lamoriciere had returned to France. The French had occupied numerous places near Rome.

The Paris Bourse was dull and depressed.

Military movements, on a vast scale, were reported in Austria.

The English funds were depressed by heavy exports of gold to France.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861.
PROSPECTUS.

THE XXTH VOLUME OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced with this week's issue. Up to the Presidential Election, now but a few weeks distant, which is to result, we trust, in a Republican triumph through the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, we shall give our utmost energies, and all possible space, to secure that result. Other topics must wait, or be reduced to the narrowest dimensions, until the eventful 6th of November. After that time, but more especially after the 1st of next January, we shall be able to devote Political discussion almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding interest. Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to

I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of Education, both Popular and Higher, will be discussed in our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to enlist in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of The Tribune in its behalf during the year 1861.

II. AGRICULTURE.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. MANUFACTURES, &c.—We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacture or Mechanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, ensuring simpler, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron-making, Steel-making, Cloth-weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world, shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European capitals, to transmit as early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample; but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.

V. HOME NEWS.—We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends. We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to make each day a critic on the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well-wishers, we solicit and shall labor to deserve a continuance of public favor.

TERMS.

Daily Tribune (311 issues per annum).....$6
Semi-Weekly (104 " " ").....$3
Weekly (52 " " ").....$2

TO CLUBS.—SEMI-WEEKLY: Two copies for $5, five for $11, ten copies to one address for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty we send an extra copy. For a club of forty, we send The Daily Tribune gratis one year.

WEEKLY: Three copies for $5; eight copies for $10, and any larger number at the rate of $2 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of twenty an extra copy will be sent. Twenty copies to one address for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of one hundred, The Daily Tribune will be sent gratis one year.

Payment always in advance. Address,
THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau street.
New York, Sept. 1, 1860.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, OUTAGAMIE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

W. S. WELLS, Plaintiff, against T. G. Reed, Balsey S Reed, Lewis S Barnum, Ansel B. Briggs, Amable Brouillard, Sheriff of Outagamie County, E. L. Barlow, Charles Miles, Defendants:

To the above named defendants: In the name of the State of Wisconsin, you are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of said court and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the city of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended Complaint. Witness the Hon. S. E. Cotton, Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit of the State of Wisconsin, at Appleton, and the seal of said Court, this 13th day of September, 1860. WELLS & BRIGHAM, Attest: C. A. HAMMA, Clerk, Plff's Atty.
By J. F. Johnston, Deputy.

The said amended complaint was filed in the office of the clerk of said court, on the 15th day of October, 1860. Wells & Brigham, Plff's Atty's 28w6

Shaw & Tompkins,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines,
Stationery, Oils,
Paints, Glass,
Confectionery, Fruits
Patent Med's, Yankee Notions.
Burning Materials.

NEW GOODS.

I wish to inform the public that I have received a new and vast assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Fancy Cassimeres, French Doeskins, Silk and Woollen mixed, Extra Fine Broadcloths, Silk, Woollen, and Velvet Vest Patterns, &c., which I now offer for sale at the lowest cash price. Garments cut and made in the most fashionable style. D. MAR.

Merchandise.

Attention All.

NEW STORE NEW GOODS LOW PRICES

THOMAS DANE

WOULD ANNOUNCE to the ladies and Gentlemen of Appleton, and to the people of

Outagamie County,

That he is now opening in

THE OLD CORNER STORE,

College Avenue, . . Appleton, Wis,

A COMPLETE,

SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT

OF The Latest Style and Patterns, Consisting of magnificent qualities of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

IN VARIETY.

Domestics of all kinds and qualities.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Hats and Caps—All styles and prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We Desire Particularly to call attention to the stock of Boots and Shoes, which can be safely recommended as superior to any usually brought to a Western Market, and at prices which cannot but induce buyers to

Make a Selection from our Stock.

With a view of establishing a permanent business and an extension into other branches, in order to give the people of this city and County the advantage of good Goods at Low Prices, we have decided on inaugurating our business by adopting the

CASH PRINCIPLE,

And would most respectfully solicit a share of your patronage. (8n1) Appleton, May 5, 1860.
THOMAS DANE.

A NEW STOCK OF CUTLERY, both table and pocket, at the PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE.

Peter White,

HAS

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH SUPPLY

OF

Prints, Sheeting, Denims.

COTTON & WOOLEN

YARN, &c., &c.

AND WILL BE RECEIVING AN ADDITION every two weeks thro' the season.

ALSO:

Pork, Lard,
Hams, Shoulders,
Butter and the
FAMILY FLOUR AND SALT
Dried Apples and Peaches
Tea, Sugar, Coffee and all kinds o

FAMILY GROCERIES.

NAILS, STONE WARE, &c., &c., &c.

And the best stock of

GARDEN SEEDS

ever offered in the city of Appleton,

All of which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper than the cheapest.

PETER WHITE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO COMMENCE

FORMING CLUBS

FOR THE

NEW YORK WEEKLY,

AND

COMIC PICTORIAL

PHUNNY PHELLOW.

A SPLENDID PREMIUM

TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER!

The New York Weekly And Pictorial Phunny Phellow One Year For Two Dollars!

OUR TERMS TO CLUBS.

1 copy one year.....$2, and the Pictorial Phunny Phellow one year.
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10 " " .....12, " "
12 " " .....15, " "
.....18, " "

Send for a Specimen Number which is furnished free, and contains full particulars of PREMIUMS.

STREET & SMITH,

Editors and Proprietors of the NEW YORK WEEKLY, 99 Beekman St. N. Y. 22n3

1860, 1860,

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES,

—AT THE—

Badger Boot and Shoe Shop

OF

E. R. FRANKLIN,

No. 4,

POST OFFICE BLOCK,

Appleton.

An extensive Assortment of
Ladies' Gaiters, Shoes, Slips, Bootees, &c.
Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.
Boys and Misses Boots Shoes, &c.

Just received and offered at cheaper rates than at any other establishment in the city.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

and all work very low for cash. "Forget it not; forget it not."
Appleton, July 1860. E. R. FRANKLIN.

Appleton Sash Factory,

SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, PICKETS,
&c., &c.,
PLANING

Constantly on hand and made to order on short call.

With the best of machinery done at all times.
Produce and County and City Orders taken in pay.
EGGLESTON, ROBINSON, & Co.
Appleton, 1860. v3n1

Lime, Lime.

THE BEST OF STONE LIME may always be found at the Quarry of D. P. DALLARD,
Sept. 14 1860. 23w4

Miscellaneous.

Sewing Machines.

The Woman's Friend.

BUY THE BEST. BUY THE BEST.

WHICH IS

L. CORNELL, & Co's

LATE IMPROVED

Double Lock Tight Stitch.

$28, $35, $40.

WE WARRANT our machines to give as *good satisfaction at the highest priced in any market*—Make the same stitch as the $125 machines; are large, 9x4 inches under the arm, set flat on the table, have the under feed, straight needles, sew from common spools, from 4 to 80 stitches to the inch.

Run very Easy and Almost Noiseless,

Finished up neatly and will

Stitch, Hem,
Fell, Tuck,
Gather, and Embroider.

They have repeatedly taken the HIGHEST PREMIUM. Out of 4,000 already in constant use, we have had no occasion to go out and put one in order.—They work successfully on everything,—from the finest muslins to heavy cowhide. The two Machines differ only in the length of the arm, and are easily learned from the full printed instructions. Samples of Sewing, circular and cut sent on receipt of stamp. We are sole agents here for the

Universal Hemmer and Gauge,

Adjustable to all thicknesses of cloth and all widths of hem; will hem over seams and fells and can easily be attached to any Sewing Machine. Price $5.

Large Discount to Agents and Clergy.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Come and see us, at 133 Lake st., or address
15ym L. CORNELL & Co.,
Post office box 3082. Chicago, Ill.
Or address JAS. BRAGGINS, Appleton, Wisconsin, at whose Agency on College Avenue, samples of Machines and Hemmer may be seen. Samples of Sewing, Circular, and Cut sent on receipt of postage stamp. JAMES BRAGGINS,
General Agent for Northern Wisconsin.

To Housekeepers.

SOMETHING NEW. B. T. BABBITT'S BEST Medicinal Saleratus

64 Is manufactured from common salt, and is prepared entirely different from other Saleratus. All the deleterious matter extracted in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, and all kinds of Cake, without containing a particle of Saleratus when the Bread or Cake is baked; thereby producing whole one results. Every particle of Saleratus is turned to gas, and passes through the Bread and Biscuit while baking, consequently, nothing remains but common salt, water and flour. You will easily perceive, by the taste of this saleratus that it is entirely different from other saleratus. It is packed in one pound papers, each wrapper branded, "B. T. Babbitt's Best Medicinal Saleratus" also, picture, twisted loaf of bread, with a glass of effervescing water on the top. When you purchase one paper you should preserve the wrapper, and be particular to get the next exactly like the first—brand as above. 64

66 66

68 68

70 Full directions for making bread with this Saleratus and sour milk or Cream Tartar, will accompany each package; also for making all kinds of Pastry; also, for making Soda Water and Spiritz Powders. 70

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP, with B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH

72 Warranted double the strength of ordinary Potash; put up in cans—1 lb, 2 lbs, 3 lbs., and 7 lbs—with full directions for making Hard and Soft Soap. Consumer will find this the cheapest article in the market. 72

Manufactured and for sale by
B. T. Babbitt,
64, 66, 68, 70, 72 & 74 Washington st., N.Y.
74 2w4y1 and No. 38 India st Boston. 74

Prof. L. MILLER'S

HAIR INVIGORATOR.

An Effective, safe and Economical Compound,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color, without soiling, and preventing the hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it when there is the least particle of vitality or reproductive energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the scalp

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl freely.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convinces the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow long, lustrous, and glossy, a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and always where the hair is becoming thin or falling, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to the so parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of Ladies and Gentlemen of New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original color, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator, can be put up in any desired form so as to preserve its place, is better than oil in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a STANDARD TOILET ARTICLE which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists' and perfumers everywhere.

PROF. MILLER would call the attention of parents and guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile of LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y. blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St. and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world. Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. I also desire to present to the public, my

New and Improved Instantaneous

LIQUID HAIR DYE,

Which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes black or brown instantly, without injury to the Hair or skin, and it is warranted the best article of the kind in existence.

Price only fifty cents.

DEPOT—56 Dey St., N. Y. 1yr8n19y

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills and

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

The high and envied celebrity which these preeminent medicines have acquired for them in invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. In all cases of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys,

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and others, who once use them, will never afterwards be without them

BILLIOUS COLIC, SEROUS, LOOSENESS, PILES, COSTIVENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS, CHOLIC, CORRUPT HUMORS,

DYSPEPSIA.—No person with this distressing disease, should delay using these medicines a moment.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy.

GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GIDDINESS, Headaches of every kind, Inward Fever, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite.

MERCURIAL DISEASE.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, COMPLAINTS OF ALL KINDS, ORGANIC TROUBLES.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of piles of 35 years' standing, by the use of these Life medicines alone.

PAIN in the Head, Side, Back, Joints, and Organs.

RHEUMATISM.—Those affected with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of Blood to the head, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, SCROFULA in its worst forms, Ulcers of every description.

WORMS of all kinds are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

The Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Purify the blood and thus remove all disease from the system. Prepared and sold by
DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,
335 Broadway, corner of Anthony Street, New York.
For sale by all Druggists. eow1y

Medicinal.

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.

BOTANY CHEMISTRY EXPERIENCE PHARMACY

DR. ROBACK'S

SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES

When Dr. Roback, the celebrated physician, introduced his blood purifier and compelled the United States, he set forth its peculiar curative properties. This was years ago. Since of recommending them has increased in his hands. Enlightened by sound judgment and philosophy, it has gained weight in the community and made "assurance doubly sure." Testimonials are everywhere appearing of these wonderful Pills. Let the sick in the wards and hospitals of our cities be induced to investigate for themselves. The proprietor of this important subject. The success of Dr. Roback, which is due to the public, establishing the following

FACTS:

That the BLOOD PURIFIER and PILLS have been proved by analysis to CONTAIN NO MINERAL.

That they cure the above diseases, DYSPEPSIA,

With unerring certainty and in every instance that after all other medicines have failed they relieve LIVER COMPLAINT restore the health and strength of the SICK FEMALES,

Who have languished for years in hopeless weakness and despondency, recuperate with great rapidity under their invigorating operation. That all other disabilities are removed by their regulating and blood-purifying properties. That they are not SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS.

However they may have been tried with and abused; that they are directed by nature to be taken and render it effectual. That [illegible] upon the action of the stomach and bowels.

CAUSE FOR TO BE.

And discharge from the system the [illegible] Scrofula, whether hereditary or [illegible]

RECRUIT THE FEEBLE VITALS,

And that there is no [illegible] bowels, the liver, the Nervous [illegible] Glands or Muscles,

ARISING FROM IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD AND SECRETIONS,

In which they do not have proved [illegible] administered before the system [illegible] levended) offer a positive and perfect cure.

Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are offered by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who testifies, affidavits, medical works and [illegible] declare them to be the very best [illegible] kind ever offered to the [illegible] of [illegible] health. They hunt disease through every [illegible] and organ of the system, and expel it [illegible] and permanently.

No one can doubt their superiority [illegible] single trial—they are not only better [illegible] or than any other pills, but it always [illegible] them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Bitters, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Pills 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notice [illegible] published in a conspicuous part of the [illegible] time to time.

Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac [illegible] containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents throughout the country.

In difficult or complicated cases [illegible] be consulted personally or by letter enclosing a stamp for the reply. Principal office [illegible] No. 6 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Laboratory, No. 79 [illegible] street. For sale in Outagamie Co. by

C. G. ADKINS, Appleton,
B. E. WOODWARD, Hortonville,
John HUNT, Kaukauna,
C. R. WOODWARD, Stephensville,
C. C. FURBISH & CO., New London

And by merchants and druggists generally throughout the North.

DR. ROBACK'S CHALYBEATE PILLS

AN American [illegible] of Oxygen [illegible] Hydrogen, [illegible] chloride, [illegible] prescribed in their practice.

The experience of [illegible] preparation of Iron [illegible] purities of the blood, [illegible] pale and other [illegible] necessity to administer [illegible] proved all other [illegible] complaints, viz:

IN DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, [illegible] CIATION, DYSPEPSIA, [illegible] RHEA, DYSENTERY, INCIPIENT [illegible] TION, SCROFULOUS [illegible] RHEUM, MISMENSTRUATION, WHITES, [illegible] ROSIS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CHRONIC [illegible] ACHES, RHEUMATISM, IN [illegible] VERS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE.

In case of GENERAL DEBILITY [illegible] result of acute disease [illegible] tion of nervous and [illegible] complaint, one trial of the [illegible] successful to an extent [illegible] written attestation [illegible] so long bedridden as to be [illegible] their own neighborhood [illegible] ed in the busy world [illegible] tracted rheumatism that [illegible] in spite of the kind [illegible] ers, emaciated victims of [illegible] gulcous exhaustion, [illegible] complication of nervous [illegible] air and exercise for which [illegible]

In NERVOUS AFFECTIONS [illegible] rea one familiar to medical [illegible] this preparation of iron [illegible] ty, for, unlike the [illegible] without being exciting and [illegible] regularly aperient, even [illegible] of costiveness, which [illegible] tive, or inflicting a disease [illegible]

It is this latter [illegible] makes it so remarkable [illegible] remedy for Piles, [illegible] a distinct and specific [illegible] tendency which form them.

In DYSPEPSIA [illegible] single box of the [illegible] fied for the most hopeless case [illegible] tendent Costiveness.

In unchecked HEMORRHAGE, [illegible] to DYSENTERY, combined [illegible] rently malignant, the [illegible] sive and astonishing.

In the local pains [illegible] bilitating cough, [illegible] ally indicative INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, this remedy has allayed the [illegible] cians, in several instances [illegible] stances.

In SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOUS [illegible] tion has had for [illegible] most cautious [illegible] without any of their well known [illegible]

The attention of [illegible] invited to this remedy and restoration [illegible] peculiarly affecting them.

In RHEUMATISM, both chronic [illegible] —In the latter, however, more decided [illegible] has been invariably well reported, [illegible] pain and reducing the swelling and [illegible] of the joints and muscles.

In INTERMITTENT FEVERS [illegible] be a great remedy and energetic restorative, as the progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing pills, price 50 cents per box, for sale by Druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. H. LOCKE & Co., General Agents,
339 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE GREAT SPORTING NEWSPAPER.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

26 ANN STREET.

Published every Saturday, contains the latest reliable news of the week, interesting sporting correspondence from all parts of the world, including a full report of the New York Cattle, Horse and produce Markets. Devoted especially to the true field sports, Aquatics, Yachting, Cricket, Base Ball, and Gloves, Literature and the stage.

To yearly subscribers.....$4 00
To Clubs, 5 copies.....12 00
" 10 " 20 00

A liberal discount to agents.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents. Address [illegible] tain 25 per cent, for their trouble. The paper will however is not to be delivered from club rates.

A. P. DAYTON, Proprietor, 26 Ann St., N. Y.

Medicinal.

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

It is compounded entirely from Grains, [illegible] LIVER IN- [illegible] Costiveness, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Inflammation, Fever and Ague, Nervous Debility, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Sleeplessness, Nervous Irritability, Palpitation of the Heart, Diseases of the Skin, Scrofula, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart, Diseases of the Skin, Scrofula, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart, Diseases of the Skin, Scrofula, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Jaundice, Nervous Deb

Proceedings of the Appleton Teacher's Institute for 1860.

EVENING SESSION, Oct. 10th.

Pres't Mason was called to the Chair, and the following question discussed:

"Does the System of Common Schools in this country tend to degrade the Teacher?"

Messrs. Davis, Griffith, Thompson, Owen, Davies, Williams, Prof. Knox, Prof. Jones, Rev. Mr. Pradt and A. Aiken, Esq., and the question was decided in the negative by the audience.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the interests of our schools would be promoted by the adoption of the Township District, under one Board, as distinguished from the single district.

Resolved, That in order to the effectual and uniform supervision of the public schools, and examination of teachers, officers intermediate between the State and Town Superintendents are necessary.

MORNING SESSION, Oct. 11th.

Was occupied by exercises in arithmetic, grammar and reading, and the afternoon session by an exercise in geography, and a report, by Mr. Pickard, on the exercise in grammar of the forenoon.

EVENING SESSION, Oct. 11th.

Rev. Mr. Pradt called to the Chair. An essay read by Mr. Davies. Subject: "The importance of inculcating the habit of ascending from the outward forms of Science to the higher lessons it teaches."

The following question was then discussed: "Ought our institutions of learning to be open to pupils of both sexes?" Messrs. Douglas, Lamb, Pres't Mason, Griffith, Owen, Edgarton, Davies, Prof. Pickard, Prof. Knox, Thompson and Earle participated, and the question was decided, by the Chair, in the negative, by vote of the audience in the affirmative.

MORNING SESSION, Oct. 12th.

The morning session was occupied by an exercise in arithmetic, lecture by Prof. Pomeroy, on the general subject of mathematics, principally geometrical considerations; by a lecture on words and analysis in grammar by Mr. Pickard; by the discussion of questions, and by an exercise on Page's Normal Chart, conducted by Mr. Seaman; and the afternoon by a theorizing exercise in teaching young children how to read, and by discussion of questions. The evening session, Mr. Seaman in the chair, was occupied by a practical and eloquent address on education by Mr. Gaylord of Oshkosh, and an address by Mr. Pickard on "The Earnestness of the True Teacher."

MORNING SESSION, Oct. 13th.

The morning session was occupied by exercises in arithmetic and grammar and by remarks, by Mr. Pradt, on the subject of composition writing, letter writing, *et cetera*, and by passing the following resolutions, Messrs. Davies, Fuller and Himebaugh being committee:

Resolved, That we sincerely thank the citizens of Appleton for their hospitality and co-operation with us during the present session of the Institute; also to the Trustees of Lawrence University for the use of the Chapel during the evening sessions, and to the School Board of District No. 2, for the use of their school-room during the day sessions.

Resolved, That we would tender our heartfelt thanks to Rev. J. B. Pradt, and J. C. Pickard, who have so kindly conducted for us the present session of the Institute; also to Mr. Gaylord for his able and instructive lecture.

S. NEWELL GRIFFITH, Sec'y.

Here is what Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, says in relation to the Dred Scott decision

"I have read and studied that decision with deep solicitude, to comprehend what the Court did decide, and my deliberate opinion is that the Court decided two, and but two questions. The one, Dred Scott, being a decendant of African parents who were brought to this country in the condition of slavery, was not a citizen of the United States, and that the case should have been dismissed by the Courts below, for want of jurisdiction. The other question decided was that Congress had no power to abolish or prohibit the existence of slavery in the territories, and therefore the act of Congress approved 6th of March, 1820, declaring that slavery and involuntary servitude should forever be prohibited in certain territories north of 36 deg 30 min. north lattitutde, was constitutional and void, and that therefore Dred Scott was not entitled to his freedom under the act of Congress."

It is a sign of the times that the members of the royal family of England can travel where they please, and that at the present moment so many of them should be pursuing their journeys. Thus the Queen is in Germany, the Prince of Wales in the United States, and Prince Alfred at the Cape of Good Hope.

Later accounts from Honduras allege that the story about Walker's addressing the spectators, and declaring his regret for his cause, just before he was shot, was concocted by the Honduras authorities, or fabricated in Havana. He said nothing at all.

Captain Charles Arnand De Riviere, the gallant Zouave, who has figured somewhat prominently before the American public, more recently as a converted sinner, doing penance in a Philadelphia Monastery, has finally turned up in his old role of the warrior. At last accounts he was a Captain in General Lamoriciere's army, fighting for the cause of the Pope against the Garibaldians and Sardinians.

Josiah Quincy, senior, allows his name to be used as one of the committee of management of the ball to be given in honor of Baron Renfrew in Boston and says:

It is now nearly, if not quite seventy years since I had the honor of joining, at Concert Hall, in Boston, a country dance, with the Duke of Kent, the Prince's Grandfather. I should esteem it a like honor to unite on a like occasion with his grandson. But nature prohibits and I submit.

There was a slight fall of snow at Pottsville, Pa., the 15th inst., covering the neighboring hills to the depth of half an inch.

The Sardinian Chambers have resolved that king Victor Emmanuel be authorized to annex to Sardinia those Provinces of Central and Southern States, in which the population, by direct universal suffrge vote, to become an integral part of the Sardinian Constitutional Monarchy.

A. E. Elmore has received the Democratic nomination for the Assembly in the Mukwanago district of Waukesha County

Transportation.

1860.

NEWBERRY & GOODELL,
Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS,
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN.

ARE to be found, as usual, at their old stand by the Ferry, foot of Cherry Street, occupying the largest and most commodious warehouse and wharf in this city.

They would respectfully inform the citizens of Green Bay and vicinity, that they are fully prepared to receive and ship to any part of the U. S. all manner of produce or merchandise, also to receive the same and sell on commission; also to receive and make liberal advances on produce delivered to them at their warehouse, to be shipped east—as they can forward Produce or Merchandise almost without delay. The firm are agents of the Green Bay & Buffalo Steamers; also agents for the Troy and Western Line, and the Troy and Erie Line; running in connection with the N. Y. Central R. R. trains, leaving Buffalo daily.

Mr. O. NEWBERRY, the senior partner, is owner of the Steamer

MICHIGAN.

One of the most popular steamers on the lakes, and one of the best and safest sea boats. She has run for several years without meeting with any accident worth mentioning—safely riding out many of the severest storms known. She has been rebuilt during the past winter, thereby coming out this spring as good as new, and stronger than ever. She is well fitted up, possessing good accommodations, and all the comforts requisite to make the passage pleasant and agreeable—being manned by careful and gentlemanly officers, attentive servants and orderly and civil crew. She will leave their wharf on her regular trips on Tuesday, May 29th, and every alternate Tuesday during the season of navigation, (wind and weather permitting.)

Flour, Pork, Beef, Corn Meal, Beans, Peas, Salt, Land Plaster, Water proof Lime, &c. &c., will be kept constantly on hand for sale at lowest cash prices. The highest price in cash or produce will be paid for White Fish, Trout, Dory and Herring. 5?

Green Bay, May, 1860.

Buffalo and Green Bay.

THE STEAMBOAT MICHIGAN,
Albert Stewart, Master

Will run during the season of 1860 between the above ports as follows:

LEAVES BUFFALO,		LEAVES GREEN BAY,	
Tuesday,	May 22	Tuesday,	May 29
"	June 5	"	June 12
"	" 19	"	" 26
"	July 3	"	July 10
"	" 17	"	" 24
"	" 31	"	Aug 7
"	Aug 14	"	" 21
"	" 28	"	Sept 4
"	Sept 11	"	" 18
"	" 25	"	Oct 2
"	Oct 9	"	" 16
"	" 23	"	" 30
"	Nov 6	"	Nov 13
"	" 20	"	" 27

For Freight or Passage apply to
Messrs. Pease & Trowbridge, Buffalo, N. Y;
Mix & Morris, Cleveland, Ohio;
O. Newberry & Co., Detroit, Michigan;
NEWBERRY & GOODELL, Green Bay.

Chicago and North-Western Railway.

FOR CHICAGO DIRECT,
CONNECTING WITH ALL EASTERN ROADS!

TRAINS LEAVE OSHKOSH DAILY.

Through to Chicago Without Change of Cars!

Day Express leave Oshkosh at	9 15 A. M
" Arrive at Minn Junction at	12 00 Noon
" " Watertown	1 50 P. M
" " Fort Atkinson	1 55 P. M
" " Milton Junction	2 30 P. M
Connects with trains on Mil. & Miss. R R for Whitewater, Madison and Prairie du Chien. Janesville	2 50 P. M
" Clinton Junction	3 25 P. M
Connects with trains on Racine & Miss. R R for Beloit, Freeport, Gallena, Dunleith, Harvard Junction	4 00 P. M
Connects with trains for Rockford. Arrives at Chicago	6 45 P. M

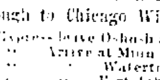
Passengers destined for points East, by this direct line, avoid the changes, delays and dangers of Lake navigation, and the fair is always

AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Through Ticket to all Eastern southern and Western Cities can be purchased at the Ticket office at the Depot in Oshkosh

Express Freight trains leave daily
B. DEWITT ROBINSON, T. F. STRONG, Ass't Sup't, Gen'l Ticket Ag't, Chicago. Fond du Lac.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Sup't, Chicago.

1860. TIME TABLE 1860.



Buffalo and Green Bay Line,
SCREW STEAMERS.
WILL LEAVE GREEN BAY AS FOLLOWS:

COMET, Capt. W. H. WETMORE.			ROCKET, Captain JOHN BIRD.		
Wednesday, eve., July		25	Tuesday eve., July		24
"	" Aug	1	"	" Aug.	7
"	" "	15	"	" "	21
"	" "	29	"	" Sept.	4
"	" Sept.	12	"	" "	18
"	" "	26	"	" Oct	2
"	" Oct	10	"	" "	16
"	" "	24	"	" "	30
"	" Nov	7	"	" Nov.	13
"	" "	21	"	" "	27

Leaving Buffalo on same days of each week following.
For freight or passage apply to
E. A. DARLING, Fond du Lac,
WEED & COLVIN, Oshkosh,
HATHEWAY & PENN, Green Bay,
F. P. DOLP, General Agent, Buffalo.

1860. 1860.

Forwarding House:
STEBBINS & BUCK,

Appleton, Wisconsin

With largely increased accommodations for storage at the old stand, we shall be found during the season of navigation ready at all times to transact promptly all business in our line entrusted to us. We are bound to merit the confidence and favor of an appreciative business community.

With many thanks to old customers, we respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

To the public generally we would say, give us a trial.

On hand and for sale, STUCCO, WATER LIME, SALT, FISH, &c. &c.
J. M. STEBBINS J. S. BUCK.

1860. 1860.

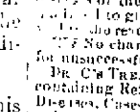
THE SPLENDID UPPER CABIN, FAST SAILING STEAMER
BERLIN CITY,
JOHN LYNCH, Commander.
R. DOUD, Clerk.

WILL ply regularly between OSHKOSH & GREEN BAY the present season.

Will leave APPLETON for Green Bay and intermediate ports every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon: Returning, will leave for Oshkosh, every alternate day, at 12 o'clock noon.

For freight or passage apply on board.

EYE AND EAR.



DR. F. A. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE EYE and EAR
For Deafness, Blindness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

DR. C. being a regular Physician, with TWENTY YEARS' exclusive practice in the treatment of diseases of the EYE AND EAR, will be found fully able to give relief or effect a cure in any case within the reach of human skill.

No charge for an examination or opinion, or for unsuccessful services.

DR. C's TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, of 300 pp., containing References, Testimonials, description of Diseases, Cases and other important matter, illustrated with cuts, to be had gratis, by sending Ten cents to pay postage. Address Dr. CADWELL, 93 Randolph St., corner Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. (25)

WE OFFER TO THE TRADE!
25 BBLS ALUM,
20 BBLS COPPERAS,
5 BBLS BLUE VITRIOL,
20 BBLS BRIMSTONE,
10 BBLS GLAUBER SALTS,
15 BBLS IRISH MOSS.

5 BALES LICQUORICE, selected.
5 BALES LICQUORICE Root,
2 BBLS E. J. SENNA,
2 BALES ICELAND MOSS,
3 CASKS MADDER, prime Ombro,
25 CASKS SAL SODA,

5 Cases MANILLA INDIGO,
40 Boxes EXTRACT LOGWOOD,
4 KEGS GINGER,
5 BBLS CUDBEAR,
5 BBLS LAC DYE,
150 BBLS DYE WOODS.

In Store and for sale by
BOSWORTH & SONS,
Wholesale Druggists, Milwaukee.

Merchandise.

Family Store. Family Store

Family Store.

Opposite Academy Square,
COLLEGE AVENUE, APPLETON.

CHARLES MORY,

Determined to please the public with low prices, prompt attention, and the best article of goods to be found in the market, would announce that he has now for sale a large and choice stock of

Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods.

The choicest and most fashionable patterns of Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Caps, &c. for the gentlemen, and

Prints, Lawns, Delaines, Muslin, Sheetings, Shirtings, Hosiery, Calico, &c.

for the ladies, ever offered in the market.

BOOTS AND SHOES, every variety for men, women and children.

Shelf Hardware, and house building and house furnishing articles, a good assortment very cheap.

Log Chains and Harrow Teeth.

In the line of

Groceries,

Everybody knows his stock of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Spices, Syrup, Molasses, Starch, Flour, Corn Meal, Fish, Salt, Raisins, Nuts, Figs, Butter, Cheese, &c., is the best and cheapest on Fox River.

FANCY AND ASSORTED CANDY, Every variety, fresh and good, always furnished to order.

Nails!

YANKEE NOTIONS, sufficient to supply the demand. In this line every thing that can be found at any store in the country not excepting toys, toilet, and fancy articles.

Paints,	Oils,
Glass,	Nails,
Putty,	Varnish,
Soap,	Blacking,
Candles,	Tobacco,
Segars,	Pipes,
&c.	&c.

And a select stock of Crockery, Glass Ware, Earthen Ware, Brooms, Axes, Pails, Tubs, Mops, Hoes,

Indeed about everything that one expects to find in a tip top Family Store.

As he buys for cash, has no rents to pay, and is not afraid to work himself, CHARLES MORY can SELL CHEAPER THAN ANY STORE in Appleton, Neenah or Menasha.

Thankful for past favors, he asks all to visit his store, examine goods and prices, and satisfy themselves that they can save money by buying of him

For Cash or Produce.

Appleton, May, 1859. [6y] CHA'S MORY.

THE STONE BLOCK.

Corner College Avenue and Oneida St.

APPLETON.

HAS JUST BEEN LARGELY REPLENISHED by the purchase of the

BEST VARIETY OF GROCERIES IN THIS MARKET.

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, ETC., AND

YANKEE NOTIONS.

One of the choicest, cheapest and most extensive stocks of

DRY GOODS,

to be found in any part of the country.

PRINTS,
CLOTHS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLINS,
FANCY GOODS,

Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Bags, &c.,

HATS & CAPS,

A great display of

Clothing.

BEST IN THE MARKET.

HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CHAINS,

Heavy and Shelf Hardware.

PLOWS, CASTINGS, TIN WARE, STOVES, ETC.

together with an unusually good assortment of

HOUSE BUILDING MATERIALS,

such as Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, &c., and

House Furnishing Articles

in great variety: all at the

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

Now is the best time to buy cheap. Just step in and look at our vast supply of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

before making any purchases. We can sell cheap enough to suit the most fastidious. Our stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

by much the largest of any in town. And we have the greatest collection of

Fresh Patent Medicines

—AND—

VARIETIES,

It is our intention to make the

NEW CORNER STORE

as attractive as ever to its numerous friends and customers. Hence good bargains can always be obtained by us by the investment of small sums of money. Pass this way, friends; and call as you pass.

Appleton, June, 1858. C. G. ADKINS

Family Market.

No 5 Commercial Block, Appleton.

J. C. SMITH,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform the people of this city and Outagamie County that he is now prepared to furnish them with all kinds of

Fresh, Salt, Smoked and Dried Meats, of the very best quality, and at cheaper rates than can be afforded by any other Market in the city.

FAMILY GROCERIES:

Of the above, I also keep constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of *the very best*, for the *accomodation of my customers*. Cheap for Cash!

The highest market price paid for Fat Cattle, Stock, Game, Poultry, &c., &c. v8n16.

FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE AGENCY—ÆTNA.

Capital paid up	$1 500,000
Actual Surplus	694,100 02
Assets	2,194,100 02

METROPOLITAN:

Cash Capital	$300,000
Actual Surplus	82,660
Assets	382,668

SECURITY MARINE:

The only strictly Inland Insurance Company in the City. Regular Tariff rates charged and twenty per cent of premium refunded the assured in case there is no loss in the cargo.

INLAND RISKS

taken in the ÆTNA, and a handsome percentage of the premium returned to the assured on the safe arrival of the cargo insured.

The above Companies are safe and solid beyond a peradventure.

AUG. LEDYARD SMITH.
Crescent Block. v8n3 Agent.

Leases—approved form, just printed and of sale at the CRESCENT OFFICE

Real Estate.

ANSON BALLARD,

General Land and Loan Agent,

APPLETON, WIS.

—B—

LOTS IN THE CITY OF APPLETON

—A—

For Residences, Business Purposes, OR Water Power,

—L—

For Sale Cheap. Title undisputed, terms of payment easy, especially to those who will improve the premises purchased. Also,

—L—

One Store and Lot,

And Several Houses and Lots.

In Most Desirable Locations.

—A—

ALSO, SEVERAL IMPROVED FARMS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF APPLETON.

Also, Several Out Lots, containing from one to five acres each, some of which

Command a View of Fox River

—R—

10,000 ACRES OF CHOICE FARMING LANDS in Outagamie County, for sale at low prices and on easy terms of payment to

Actual Settlers.

—D—

TOWN OF CENTER.
Townships 22 and 23, Range 17

3,000 Acres at $2 to $4 per acre.

FREEDOM.
Township 22, Range 18

1,000 Acres at $2.50 to $4,00 per acre.

OSBORN.
Townships 23 and 24, Range 18.

2,000 Acres at $2,50 per acre.

NEW LONDON.
Any number of lots in this village

FARMS.

Desirable farms in every town in the County. For further particulars inquire of

Anson Ballard,
at the Bank building. Appleton, April, 1860. (8?)

CIRCUIT COURT and JUSTICE'S Blanks at the Crescent Office.

FREDERICK PACKARD,

General Land and Loan Agent!

HAS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

Valuable Lands and Lots:

GRAND CHUTE.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Rng.	Acs.
West 80 acres of sw ¼	6	21	17	80.
N W ¼	29	21	17	160.
s e ¼	"	"	"	"
lots 1 2 3 5 Bemis' subdivision	13	21	18	

And Much Other Land.

BUCHANAN.

Lots 1 2 3 4	26	21	18	144.36

Besides lands in Town 21 Range 19, near the river.

FREEDOM.

About 1000 acres at from $4 to $6 per acre.

CENTER.

About 1695 acres at low prices and on easy terms. Among which are the following:

N W ¼	22	22	17	160.
N E ¼	19	22	17	160.

And much School and University Land as well as Swamp Lands. From three to five dollars per acre.

BLACK CREEK.

On the new road to Shawano, and in the most promising part of the County, near BINGHAM'S MILL, and THE NEW CITY,

OVER THREE THOUSAND ACRES

Of excellent land, including much School and University Land, all of which is for sale on easy terms and at prices varying from $2 to $5 per acre.

OSBORN.

About 1200 acres at two to four dollars per acre.

N E ¼	31	23	18	160.
Lots 1 and 3 and nw ¼ ne ¼	20	20	22	17

LIBERTY.

N W ¼	5	22	15	160.
120 acres in	13	22	15	
280 "	9	22	15	

besides much School and University Land in this town and in EMBARRASS.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING:

N E ¼	30	21	16
E ½ ne ¼	22	21	16
S ½ ne ¼	27	22	16
N W ¼	6	21	16
N E ¼ sw ¼	36	22	15
S E ¼ se ¼	20	22	16
N ½ nw ¼	23	22	16

Also innumerable lots in the city of Appleton, in each of the three Wards, some of which have

Valuable Improvements.

Also numerous lots and blocks in New London.

Inquire of Frederick Packard,
v5n6] Register of Deeds' Office, Appleton, Wis.

W. S. WARNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

—AND—

General Land and Insurance AGENT

WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND sale of

REAL ESTATE,

Insuring Buildings and Merchandize

Against Loss or Damage by Fire!

Payment of Taxes, Collection of Debts,

CONVEYANCING, &c.,

With promptness and to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their business.

OFFICE—Opposite the Crescent Hotel, on College Avenue, Appleton, Wis.

49 W. S. WARNER.

A Valuable Location.

The Farm of Fifty Acres on the Wolf River Plank Road, generally known as the "Jim Wood Place," and just out of the city limits, is offered for sale at a GREAT BARGAIN.

Will exchange it for real estate near Ripon, for stock, or well secured paper. Apply to JOHN ELLIOTT, Appleton, or to H. S. EGGLESTON,
Ripon, Oct. 18, 1859. v7n26

A Valuable Farm

Can be purchased very cheap of the subscriber.—It is the south half of the s. e. ¼ of sec. 24, town 21, Range 16, being in the thickly settled town of Greenville. Twenty-five acres of growing crop; seven acres meadow. It is four miles and a half from the city on the Greenville road; and a great bargain can be had by the purchaser.

Apply on the premises to JOHN CONWAY.
Greenville, May 26. 1860 7

Mechanical.

Appleton Paper Mills.

Appleton, - - - Wisconsin.

THE BEST ARTICLE IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST

—o—

RICHMOND & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all the very best qualities of

NEWS,
BOOK,
CAP,
LETTER,
NOTE,
FOLIO POST,

Manilla and Wrapping Paper.

IS READY to fill all orders, at the lowest living rates for cash or approved paper. Every variety of

Plain and Ruled Letter,

Legal and Flat Cap

Furnished to Order.

RAGS.

The Highest Market Price

Paid for Rags,

In Exchange For Paper.

Appleton, June 3, 1859. 8y

CITY CITY

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

SHOP,

Appleton, ... Wisconsin.

—o—

The undersigned having now completed his

New Foundry,

In connection with the MACHINE SHOP, is now prepared to furnish and finish

Castings and Wrought Irons

FOR MILLS, ENGINES, FACTORIES, &c. &c., on short notice and in a style calculated to please and give general satisfaction. To all wishing

Plows, Cast Iron or Steel.

I can furnish at prices that are bound to give satisfaction, also on hand a supply of

Grover's Patent Swing Beam Plows, With Ketchum's Improved Coulter.

KETTLES OF ALL SIZES, SLEIGH SHOES, BOX STOVES &c. &c.

BABBITT METAL of a superior quality always on hand.

FORGING,

In the machinery line done in the most approved style.

We take all kinds of farm produce for work. v7n31

C. KETCHUM.

Appleton City Mills.

F. & C. PFENNIG,

ARE prepared to do all kinds of Gristing and Custom Work on the most reasonable terms. They have the best

FLOURING MILLS

at Appleton, and always pay the highest market price for Wheat.

Farmers

Are invited to visit these Mills, and satisfaction will be given. [23y]

Appleton, September, 1859.

10,000

Bushels of Wheat

WANTED

by

F. & C. PFENNIG,

Appleton,

for

CASH

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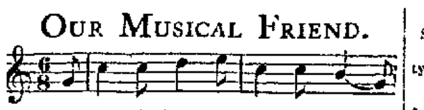

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GEO FAIRCHILD. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
31y Secretary. President

Legal.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

NOTICE

is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in a deed of trust, executed to me by Reeder Smith and wife, bearing date January 1, 1857 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the following Counties of the State of Wisconsin, to wit, in the County of Outagamie, in vol. 11 of deeds, beginning at page 132, of Winnebago in vol. 17 of deeds, page 553, of Waupaca in vol. 3 of mortgage 501, of Calumet in vol. O of deeds, page 610; I shall, at my office in the city of Appleton, Wisconsin, on the 22d day of November, 1860, at 2 o'clock, p. m. sell by public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate:

IN WAUPACA COUNTY,

The sw ¼ se ¼ sec 28 town 23 range 12, 40 acres; se ¼ se ¼ sec 23 town 23 range 12 40 acres; ne ¼ ne ¼ sec 35 town 23 range 12 40 acres.

IN WINNEBAGO COUNTY,

That part of section 34 in the town of Neenah, bounded as follows: commencing on the west, north and south section line of sec 34 town 20 range 17 east, 70 rods south from the north-west corner of said section, thence due east to the Territorial road leading from Neenah to Whitnack's, thence northerly along said Territorial road to lands heretofore conveyed by Louisa A. Lindsey to Louisa W. Meigs, thence due west to said west section line, thence south along said section line to the place of beginning, 36 acres more or less. Also, that parcel of land in the 2 cond Ward of the city of Oshkosh, known and described as lot 15 in block 30, according to the new city map, containing 10 acres of land more or less.

IN CALUMET COUNTY,

The south east ¼ of nw ¼ and southwest ¼ northeast ¼ of sec 36 town 19 range 20, containing 80 acres more or less.

IN OUTAGAMIE COUNTY,

The northeast ¼ sec 23 town 21 range 17 160 acres more or less; se ¼ se ¼ sec 11 t 22 r 18, 40 acs more or less; also the following described lots in the Second Ward of the city of Appleton, to wit: lots 2 4 6 8 10 and 12 in block 11, lots 2 and 4 in blk 25, lots 6 7 8 9 and 10 in blk 35, lots 3 4 and 5 in blk 36, lots 5 6 11 and 12 in blk 40, lots 1 3 and 5 in blk 43, lots 2 and 4 in blk 41, lots 1 2 and n ½ of 3 in blk 49, lots 3 and 5 in blk 50 lot 3 in blk 52, lots 1 and 4 in blk 53, according to the Appleton plat as surveyed by C. D. Foote, and recorded in the office of the Register of deeds of said county, in vol. 1 of plats, page 22, also the following described lots and blocks in the Village of New London, to wit: lots 6 and 7 in block 63, lots 6 7 10 11 and 12 in block 63 lot 1 in block 64, lots 5 and 6 in blk 69, lt 9 10 11 and 12 in blk 61, lt 11 and 12 in blk 59 lt 3 4 11 12 13 14 in blk 51, lt 5 6 7 and 8 in blk 55 lt 3 4 11 12 13 and 14 in bl: 53, lt 1 and 2 in blk 57 lt 5 6 7 8 11 12 in blk 48, lt 3 4 5 and 6 in blk 49, lt 3 7 and 9 in blk 50, according to the recorded plat of said village. Also, two notes of Adam Hurning, amounting to $640 with interest 12 per cent. from February 4, 1859, now due, secured by land contract.

Appleton, Sept. 5, 1860. ANSON BALLARD, *Trustee*.
22?

General Election Notice,

Notice is hereby given, that at a General Election, to be held in the several towns, wards and election precincts in the State of Wisconsin, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday, being the sixth day of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

Five Electors of President and Vice President; a Representative in Congress from the Third Congressional district, comprising the counties of Brown, Outagamie, &c., in the place of Charles H. Larrabee, whose term of office will expire on the fourth day of March next; a member of the Assembly in the place of Milo Coles; and such county officers as are by law required to be elected at such election.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand [L. S.] and affixed the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol, in Madison, the 15th day of August, 1860.

L. P. HARVEY, Secretary of State.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss
Outagamie County, }

In compliance with the foregoing and with the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that a General Election to be held in the several towns and wards in the county of Outagamie on Tuesday, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1860, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

Five electors of President and Vice President; a Representative in Congress from the Third Congressional District, comprising the counties of Brown, Outagamie, &c., in the place of Charles H. Larrabee, whose term of office will expire on the fourth day of March next; a Member of Assembly in the place of Milo Coles, whose term of office will expire December 31st, a. d. 1860;

Also, a Sheriff, in the place of Amable Brouillard; a clerk of the Circuit Court, in the place of Constantine A. Hamer; a District Attorney in the place of George H. Myers; a Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, in the place of John F. Johnston; a County Treasurer, in the place of Byron Douglas; a County Surveyor, in the place of Chauncey D. Foote; and a Coroner, in the place of Jacob Appleman; whose several terms of office will expire December 31, A. D. 1860.

A. BROUILLARD,
31tc? Sheriff of Outagamie County, Wis

State of Wisconsin,
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Frederick Packard, Plaintiff, against Peter Provonsche, Alfred Corfee, The unknown owners of w ½ of nw ¼ sec 18, t22, r16, Outagamie Co., Wis. Defendants. To the above named defendants: In the name of the State of Wisconsin, you are hereby summoned and required to answer, the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to said Complaint on the subscriber at his office in the city of Appleton, Outagamie County Wisconsin, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint. Witness the Hon. S. R. Cotton, Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit of the State of Wisconsin, at Appleton, and the seal of L. S. said Court, this 21st day of September, 1860.

C. A. HAMER, FREDERICK PACKARD,
Clerk. 28w6 Pl'ff in person.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on the 25th day of September, a. d. 1860. FREDERICK PACKARD, Pl'ff.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.
Second Ward, City of Appleton.

The owners or occupants of the several lots or parcels of land lying or abutting on the south side of Prospect Street, in said Ward, between the west line of said Second Ward, and on the south side of the street which runs south of Block A, of the Appleton plat, from Prospect street to said west line of said Ward, are hereby notified to show cause in writing, at the city clerk's office on Monday, November 5, 1860., at 2 o'clock, p. m., why a sidewalk should not be built along the said south lines of said streets.

Appleton, Oct. 10, 1860. M. H. LYON,
27tt Street Commissioner.

$50 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the miscreant or miscreants who Girdled and destroyed 44 fruit trees and 9 shade trees on the premises of W. S. WARNER, on the night of the 29th ult., during the absence of Mr. WARNER in Michigan.

Every good citizen is requested to aid in ferreting out the perpetrators of this rascally transaction.

25w4) ROB'T R. BATEMAN, Mayor.
Appleton, Sept. 29, 1860.

WOOL YARN AND SOCKS at the PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE.

SHERIFF SALE.

State of Wisconsin, Outagamie Co. Circuit Court. John C. Wheeler, Plaintiff, against George G. ... ty and Abigal Gerrity, defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled cause, at a general term of the Circuit Court for and for the County of Outagamie, holden at the Court House in the city of Appleton, on the 19th day of June, a. d. 1860, I shall, to raise the amount of said judgment, together with interest, costs and expenses of sale, expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, at the Sheriff's office in said city of Appleton, on Monday, the 10th day of December, a. d. 1860, at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: Commencing at the ... corner of section thirty-three (33) in town twenty ... range nineteen (19) east, thence running ... thence west one hundred and ... rods, thence south sixty rods, thence east one hundred and sixty rods, to the place of beginning, containing sixty acres of land, be the same more or less, according to government survey. Dated at the Sheriff's office, city of Appleton, September 6th, a. d. 1860.

R. A. BOYNTON, A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff
Pl'ff's Att'y. 22tt Out. Co. W.

State of Wisconsin,
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

Summons for relief, Com. not served. James O. Byrne, Plaintiff against John R... Jr., James P. Rooney, —— Rooney, ... James P. Rooney, defendants:

To the above named defendants: In the name of the State of Wisconsin, you are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of said court and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the city of Appleton, Outagamie County, Wisconsin, within ninety days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint. Witness the Hon. S. R. Cotton, Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit of the State of Wisconsin, [L. S.] and the seal of said Court, at ... this 13th day of September, 1860.

Attest: C. A. Hamer, FRE. ERICK PACKARD,
Clerk. Pl'ff's Att'y.

The amended complaint in ... filed in the clerk's office, September 15, 1860.
27w6 FRED PACKARD, Pl'ff's Att'y.

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the circuit court for the county of ... on a ... which judgment was docketed in ... on the 26th day of July, a. d. 1860 ... directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of ... Conkey, defendant ... in favor of Edgar Conklin, plaintiff, I have on the 24th day of September, a. d. 1860, levied upon all the right, title, interest and estate, ... Conkey had ... and to the following described real estate, on the day when said judgment was docketed in ... to wit: The ... the North west ... section fourteen ... twenty one (21) range seventeen (17) east ... fractional section ... and fractional ... quarter of section seven (7) town twenty ... range nineteen ... east. Also lot ... twenty seven (27) and lots twenty three, twenty-four (24) in block B ... and lots ... eight (8) and ... in block C ... in the village plat of Lawe's ... now a part of the city of ... as recorded in the Register's office ... county ... which I shall, on the ... of November ... at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at the Sheriff's Office, in the city of Appleton ... to satisfy said judgment, together with interest, costs and expenses of sale, offer for sale to the highest and best bidder, all of the above described premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment and expenses of sale.

Dated Sheriff's Office, September 24th, 1860.

... A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff Out. Co. W.

SHERIFF SALE

State of Wisconsin, Outagamie Co. Circuit Court. A ... M. Moore, Pl'ff, ag't William McCabe and Jose h McCabe, defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

BY virtue and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled cause at a general Term of the Circuit Court, within and for the County of Outagamie, holden at the Court House in the city of Appleton, in said County, on Friday, the 22d day of June, a. d. 1860, I shall, to raise the amount of said judgment together with interest costs and expenses of sale, expose for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the Sheriff's office in the city of Appleton, in said County, on Tuesday, the 2d day of October, a. d. 1860, at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: ... section nine (9) township number twenty three, range number sixteen (16) containing thirty five and forty-two hundredths (35 42-100) acres, ... Outagamie County, Wisconsin. Dated at Sheriff's office, city of Appleton, June 28th, 1860.

A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff, Out. Co. W.
Jewett & Henn, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

The above sale is hereby postponed ... the 3d day of October, a. d. 1860, at ... and place. Dated at the Sheriff's office ... Oct 2d, 1860. A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff, Out. Co.
Jewett & Henn, pl'ffs Att'ys.

SHERIFF SALE

State of Wisconsin, Outagamie Co. Cir. Court. Cephas H. Norton, Albert Jewett and ... Buzby, Plaintiffs, against Gonzo Daniel ... ful Daugherty, Charles Landsay, J. ... mer Townsend, Joseph L. Clark, W... ... Townsend, George Bliss, Charles H. ... A. Wicks, Elisha C. Wilcox, Wi... Levi B. Werner, and Spencer W. C...

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of a judgment of Foreclosure and Sale, made in the above entitled cause at a regular term of the Circuit Court ... and for the County of Outagamie, held at the Court House in the city of Appleton, ... on the 19th day of June, a. d. 1860, ... to raise the amount of said judgment ... interest, costs and expenses of sale, expose for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the Sheriff's Office, in the city of Appleton ... on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, a. d. 1860, at 2 o'clock p. m. ... the following described mortgaged premises ... all that parcel of land situate in Outagamie Co., Wis., known and described as block ... (73), in the village plat of New London, as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of said county. Dated Sheriff's Office, at Appleton, ... 26th, a. d. 1860. A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff, O. ...
Finches, Lynde & Miller, Att'ys for Pl'ffs ...

SHERIFF SALE.

State of Wisconsin, Outagamie Co. Circuit Court. Jane T. Foote, Plaintiff against Catherine A. Lawe and George W. Lawe, defendants.

Judgment of foreclosure and sale.

By virtue and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled cause at a special term of the circuit court, within and for the tenth judicial circuit, holden at the Court House in the city of Oshkosh, in the County of Winnebago, on the 11th day of September, a. d. 1860, I shall to raise the amount of said judgment, together with interest, costs and expenses of the sale, expose for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the Sheriff's Office in the city of Appleton, on the 22d day of December, a. d. 1860, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described mortgaged premises,—to wit: That part of Paul Ducharmes private claim No. 1, at Kaukauna, Outagamie County, Wisconsin, bounded by a line commencing at a point N 51°48' East, 353 feet 6 inches from a stone set in the ground 472 feet 8 ... East from the South East corner of Block 5 in the recorded Plat of Kaukauna Village, thence N 51°... East 80 feet 6, thence north one hundred and twenty-one (121) feet, thence west one hundred and fifty-seven ... (157-3) feet, thence south one hundred and forty five 3-10 (145, 3) feet to the beginning, ... being the same tract of land which was formerly known as lot one (1) in Block two (2) in the Kaukauna Plat ... Dated Sheriff's Office, city of Appleton, Sept 26th, 1860.

FRED. PACKARD, A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff
Pl'ff's Att'y. Out. Co. Wis.

Street Notice.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, }
City of Appleton, October 15, 1860 }

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of November, 1860, at 2 o'clock, p. m. application will be made to Hon. John Jewett, Jr., County Judge of Outagamie County, at his office in said city, for the appointment of twelve jurors to view the premises hereafter named, to-wit: a strip of land 66 feet in width lying half on each side of a line commencing in the center of the Menasha and Kaukauna Plank Road, where the north boundary line of land belonging to the heirs of Nelson Pheips, deceased, intersects the center line of said Plank Road, thence ... stake 51 rods north of the County line; thence ... west 50 rods, being partly in the w ½ se ¼ and partly on the e ½ sw ¼ of sec 35 t21 r17, the north and south boundaries of said strip being parallel with the above drawn lines, the north half of said strip belonging to Edward West, of Appleton, and the south half to the heirs of Nelson Phelps, deceased, of Appleton.

2. A strip of land lying on the east ½ of sw ¼ of sec 35, t21, r17, 66 feet wide, half on each side of a line commencing at the west end of the line above mentioned and running thence south 60°, west about 32½ rods, the nw and se lines of said tract being parallel to the line aforesaid, said tract belonging to the heirs of Nelson Phelps, deceased.

3. A strip of land 66 feet on the east ½ of ... of sec 35, t21, r17, lying on each side of a line commencing at the south west end of the last mentioned line and running thence south 60°, west about 64 rods to the County line, the n w and s e lines of said strip being parallel with the last drawn line, said strip belonging to John Stephens, of Appleton, Wisconsin, and determine whether it will be necessary for the interest of the city to take the said lands for the purpose of a public street to connect the Plank Road with the new road from Menasha, to be called Winnebago Street. By order of the Common Council.

J. S. Buck, ROB'T R. BATEMAN,
City Clerk. 27tt Mayor

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY COURT IN PROBATE

In the matter of the last will and testament of L. M. Bouton, deceased.

Upon filing the final accounts of the joint administration of Luther S. Boynton and E. R. Adams, as administrators with the will annexed of said dec'd, it is ordered that said accounts be examined and adjusted and that all persons interested in said estate, be and appear before me, at my office in Appleton, on Monday, the 5th day of November, a. d. 1860, at one o'clock, p. m., to show cause, if any they have why said accounts should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given, by publishing a copy of this order in the Appleton Crescent, a weekly paper published in said County, for three weeks successively previous to said day.

Dated at Appleton, this 5th day of October, 1860.
JOHN JEWETT JR., County Judge.

A true copy of the original order,
JOHN JEWETT, JR., Co. Judge.

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